

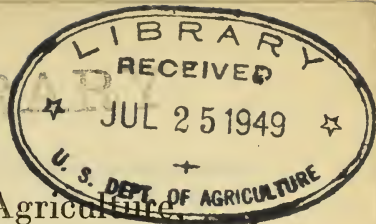
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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, ACTING CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 57.

Tentative Regulations For WOOL WAREHOUSES

Under the United States Warehouse Act.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT OF AUGUST 11, 1916.

Commencing at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of March 1, 1920, final hearings will be held in room 411 of the building at 1358 B Street, S.W., in the city of Washington, upon proposed rules and regulations to be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States warehouse Act.

Preliminary to the final hearing at Washington, hearings presided over by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or some representative of that Bureau, will be held commencing at 10:30 A. M. in each of the following places.

February 2, Deshler's Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

February 3, Planters Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

February 7, Elks' Home, Rawlins, Wyo.

February 9, House of Representatives' room, Salt Lake City, Utah.

February 12, room 1131, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, Calif.

February 16, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Oreg.

February 19, Olive Hotel, Miles City, Mont.

February 23, Stock Yard Inn, Chicago, Ill.

February 25, Boston Wool Trade Assn., Boston, Mass.

February 27, Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.

A draft of the proposed regulations, submitted as a basis for discussion, and a copy of the statute, are annexed.

Wool growers, merchants, dealers, manufacturers, bankers, members of wool associations, warehousemen, carriers, and other persons

interested are invited to be present at any of these hearings. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications from those not attending will be considered and should be sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite, and refer specifically to particular sections of the regulations.

D. A. Houston

Secretary of Agriculture.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE FOR WOOL WAREHOUSES UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

(THESE TENTATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS ARE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION AND ARE NOT FINAL.)

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of these regulations, unless the contract otherwise require, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. THE ACT.—The United States warehouse Act, approved August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Stat. at L., pp. 446, 486) as amended by act of Congress approved July 24, 1919, (Public No. 22—66th Congress.)

Paragraph 2. PERSON.—An individual, corporation, partnership, or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

Paragraph 3. SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Paragraph 4. REGULATIONS.—Rules and regulations made under the Act by the Secretary.

Paragraph 5. BUREAU OF MARKETS.—The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paragraph 6. WOOL.—Unsorted grease wool only.

Paragraph 7. WAREHOUSE.—Any building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which wool is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which wool is or may be stored.

Paragraph 8. WAREHOUSEMAN.—A person lawfully engaged in the business of storing wool.

Paragraph 9. LICENSE.—A license issued under the Act by the Secretary.

Paragraph 10. LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN.—A warehouseman licensed as such under the Act.

Paragraph 11. LICENSED WAREHOUSE.—A warehouse for the conduct of which a license has been issued.

Paragraph 12. LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND.—A bond required to be given under the Act by a licensed warehouseman.

Paragraph 13. GRADE.—To determine in accordance with the standards specified in regulation 8, the qualities and/or conditions of each fleece, to place together, in piles or bales, such fleeces of like qualities and/or conditions, and to designate such piles or bales in accordance with such standards; but not including the breaking up or sorting of the wool comprising the fleeces.

Paragraph 14. LICENSED GRADER.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to grade and to certificate the grade of wool stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 15. LICENSED WEIGHER.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to weigh and to certificate the weight of wool stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

Paragraph 16. RECEIPT.—A warehouse receipt.

Paragraph 17. BALE.—A bale, sack, bag, or other package.

Paragraph 18. STATE.—A State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 2.—Warehouse Licenses.

SECTION 1. Applications for licenses under sections 4 and 9 of the Act shall be made to the Secretary upon forms prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 2. Each such application shall be in English, shall truly state the information therein contained, and shall be signed by the applicant.

SEC. 3. The applicant shall at any time furnish such additional information as the Secretary or the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall find to be necessary to the consideration of his application by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. The warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed or for which application for license has been made under the Act, shall have and maintain above all exemptions and liabilities unencumbered assets liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of the warehouse, to the extent of at least \$5 per bale of its wool storage capacity determined in accordance with regulation 3, section 2, paragraph 1, except that the amount of such assets shall not be less than \$2,000, and need not be more than \$100,000. In case such warehouseman has applied for licenses to conduct two or more warehouses in the same State, the assets applicable to all of which shall be subject to the liabilities of each, such warehouses shall be deemed to

be one warehouse for the purposes of the assets required under this section, and such warehouseman shall have and maintain above all exemptions and liabilities unencumbered assets liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of any of such warehouses, to the extent of at least \$5 per bale of the wool storage capacity of all of such warehouses determined in accordance with said regulation 3, section 2, paragraph 1, except that the amount of such assets shall not be less than \$2,000 and need not be more than \$100,000. For the purposes of this section only, capital stock, as such, shall not be considered a liability. A deficiency in such assets may be supplied by an increase in the amount of the licensed warehouseman's bond in accordance with regulation 3, section 2, paragraph 2.

SEC. 5. A license for the conduct of a warehouse shall not be issued if it be found by the Secretary that the warehouse is not suitable for the proper storage of wool, that the warehouseman is insolvent or incompetent to conduct such warehouse in accordance with the Act and these regulations, that the warehouseman has failed to comply with these regulations, or that there is any other sufficient reason within the purposes of the Act for not issuing such license.

SEC. 6. Each application for a renewal or extension of a license under section 5 of the Act shall be made to the Secretary, upon a form prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Bureau of Markets, shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be filed with the Secretary not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the date of the termination of the license or of any renewal or extension thereof, then in effect, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. Immediately upon receipt of his license or of any extension or renewal thereof under the Act, the licensed warehouseman shall post the same, and thereafter, except as otherwise provided in these regulations, keep it posted until the date of its termination, in a conspicuous place in the principal office where receipts issued by such licensed warehouseman are delivered to depositors.

SEC. 8. Pending investigation, the Secretary, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a warehouseman's license temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by a licensed warehouseman, the Secretary may, without hearing, suspend or cancel the license issued to such licensed warehouseman. The Secretary may, after opportunity for hearing when possible has been afforded in the manner prescribed in this section, suspend or cancel a license issued to a licensed warehouseman when such licensed warehouseman (*a*) has died, (*b*) is non compos mentis, (*c*) is bankrupt or insolvent, (*d*) has parted, in whole or in part, with his control over the licensed warehouse, (*e*) is in process of dissolution or has been dissolved, (*f*) has ceased to conduct such licensed warehouse, or (*g*) has in any other manner

become nonexistent or incompetent or incapacitated to conduct the business of the licensed warehouse. Before a license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of the Act or of these regulations or upon the ground that unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered, the licensed warehouseman involved shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer the same in writing and apply for a hearing, an opportunity for which shall be afforded in accordance with regulation 9, section 4.

SEC. 9. In case a license issued to a licensed warehouseman terminates or is suspended, revoked, or canceled by the Secretary, such license shall be returned to the Secretary. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless it be in the meantime revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon, it shall be returned to the licensed warehouseman to whom it was originally issued, and it shall be posted as prescribed in section 7 of this regulation.

SEC. 10. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a licensed warehouseman, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number at the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 11. No warehouse or its warehouseman shall be designated as licensed under the Act and no name or description conveying the impression that it or he is so licensed shall be used, either in a receipt or otherwise, unless such warehouseman holds an unsuspended, unrevoked, and uncanceled license for the conduct of such warehouse.

Regulation 3.—Warehouse Bonds.

SECTION 1. When notice has been given by the Secretary to a warehouseman that a license applied for under regulation 2 will be granted upon compliance by such warehouseman with the Act, the warehouseman shall, within a time if any specified and in an amount fixed in accordance with section 2 of this regulation by the Secretary in such notice, file with the Secretary a bond complying with the Act and covering all obligations arising thereunder during the period of the license, and, in addition, if the warehouseman so desire, during the period of any renewal or extension thereof.

SEC. 2. *Paragraph 1.*—Exclusive of any amount which may be added in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section, the amount of such bond shall be fixed at the rate of \$2.50 per bale of the maximum number of domestic wool bales that the warehouse for which such bond is required, will accommodate, as determined by the

Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000. In case such warehouseman has applied for licenses to conduct two or more warehouses in the same State, the assets applicable to all of which shall be subject to the liabilities of each, and shall desire to give a single bond meeting the requirements of the Act and these regulations for the warehouses to conduct which licenses shall be granted, such warehouses shall be deemed to be one warehouse for the purposes of the bond required under this regulation, and the amount of said bond shall be fixed at the rate of \$2.50 per bale of the maximum number of domestic wool bales that all of said warehouses, for which such bond is required, will accommodate, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000.

Paragraph 2.—In case of a deficiency in net assets under regulation 2, section 4, there shall be added to the amount fixed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section an amount equal to such deficiency.

Paragraph 3.—In case the Secretary finds the existence of conditions warranting such action, there shall be added to the amount fixed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section a further amount, fixed by him to meet such conditions.

SEC. 3. In case an application is made under regulation 2, section 6, for an extension or renewal of a license and no bond previously filed by the warehouseman under this regulation covers obligations arising during the period of such extension or renewal, the warehouseman shall, when notice has been given by the Secretary that such extension or renewal will be granted upon compliance by such warehouseman with the Act, file with the Secretary, within a time if any fixed in such notice, a bond complying with the Act. Such bond shall cover all obligations arising under the Act during the period of the extension or renewal, and, in addition, if the warehouseman so desire, during the period of any further renewal or extension, and shall, in amount and otherwise, comply with this regulation. A properly executed instrument in form approved by the Secretary continuing in force and effect the obligations of a valid bond previously filed by the warehouseman and otherwise complying with the Act and these regulations, may be filed in lieu of a new bond.

SEC. 4. No bond or continuation thereof shall be accepted for the purposes of the Act and these regulations until it has been approved by the Secretary.

Regulation 4.—Warehouse Receipts.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Every receipt whether negotiable or nonnegotiable, issued for wool stored in a licensed warehouse shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of section 18 of the

Act, embody within its written or printed terms the following: (*a*) the name of the licensed warehouseman and the designation, if any, of the warehouse, (*b*) the license number of the warehouse, (*c*) the date of termination of the warehouse license, (*d*) a statement whether the warehouseman is incorporated or unincorporated, and, if incorporated, under what laws and the amount of the paid-in capital stock, (*e*) the amount of the warehouseman's bond, (*f*) a statement conspicuously placed, whether or not the wool is insured and, if insured, to what extent, by the warehouseman against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or otherwise, (*g*) a blank space designated for the purpose in which an estimate of the shrinkage of the wool may be stated, (*h*) its identification in accordance with regulation 5, section 15, (*i*) the words "Not Negotiable," "Non-negotiable," or "Negotiable," according to the nature of the receipt, clearly and conspicuously printed or stamped thereon, and (*j*) that the holder of the receipt or the depositor of the wool shall demand the delivery of the wool not later than the expiration of one year from the date of the receipt.

Paragraph 2.—Every negotiable receipt issued for wool stored in a licensed warehouse shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of paragraph 1 of this section, embody within its written or printed terms, the following: (*a*) if the wool covered by such receipt was graded by a licensed grader or weighed by a licensed weigher a statement to that effect, (*b*) a form of indorsement which may be used by the depositor, or his authorized agent, for showing the ownership of, and liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on, the wool covered by the receipt.

Paragraph 3.—Whenever the grade of the wool is required to be, or is, stated in a receipt issued for wool stored in a licensed warehouse, such grade shall be stated in the receipt in accordance with regulation 8.

Paragraph 4.—Any weighing apparatus used for ascertaining the weight stated in a receipt, issued for wool stored in a licensed warehouse, shall be subject to examination by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or by any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the purpose. If the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall disapprove any such weighing apparatus, it shall not thereafter, unless such disapproval is withdrawn, be used in ascertaining the weight of any wool for the purposes of the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 2. If any copies of receipts are made, all such copies, except those issued in lieu of the original in case of lost or destroyed receipts, shall, if there be no statute of the United States or law of a State providing otherwise, have clearly and conspicuously printed or stamped thereon the words "Copy—Not Negotiable."

SEC. 3. *Paragraph 1.*—In the case of a lost or destroyed receipt, if there be no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto, a new receipt upon the same terms, subject to the same conditions, and bearing on its face the number and the date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued and a plain and conspicuous statement that it is a duplicate issued in lieu of a lost or destroyed receipt, may be issued upon compliance with the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this section.

Paragraph 2.—Before issuing such duplicate receipt the licensed warehouseman shall require the depositor or other person applying therefor to make and file with the warehouseman (a) an affidavit showing that he is lawfully entitled to the possession of the original receipt, that he has not negotiated or assigned it, how the original receipt was lost or destroyed, and, if lost, that diligent effort has been made to find the receipt without success, and (b) a bond in an amount double the value, at the time the bond is given, of the wool represented by the lost or destroyed receipt. Such bond shall be in a form approved for the purpose by the Secretary, shall be conditioned to indemnify the warehouseman against any loss sustained by reason of the issuance of such duplicate receipt, and shall have as surety thereon (a) a surety company which is authorized to do business, and is subject to service of process in a suit on the bond, in the State in which the warehouse is located, or (b) at least two individuals who are residents of such State and each of whom owns real property therein having a value, in excess of all exemptions and encumbrances, to the extent of double the amount of the bond.

SEC. 4. No receipt shall be issued under the Act until its form has been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets. For this purpose the licensed warehouseman shall submit two copies of the proposed form.

SEC. 5. Except as permitted by law or by these regulations, a licensed warehouseman shall not deliver the wool for which he has issued a negotiable receipt until the receipt has been returned to him. If a licensed warehouseman deliver a part only of a lot of wool for which he has issued a negotiable receipt under the Act, he shall either (a) take up and cancel such receipt and issue a new receipt in accordance with these regulations for the undelivered portion of the wool, or (b) shall have plainly placed upon the back of the receipt an indorsement showing the date of delivery, and identifying, in accordance with regulation 5, section 15, the wool delivered, and upon the face of the receipt a clear and conspicuous notation that partial delivery has been made in accordance with the indorsement thereon. Such indorsement shall be signed by the person lawfully entitled to such delivery, or his authorized agent, or the warehouseman shall obtain from such person a separate, written acknowledgement of the delivery.

SEC. 6. Except as permitted by law or by these regulations, a licensed warehouseman shall not deliver the wool for which he has issued a non-negotiable receipt under the Act, until such receipt has been returned to him or he has obtained from the person lawfully entitled to such delivery, or his authorized agent, a written acknowledgment thereof. If a licensed warehouseman deliver a part only of a lot of wool for which he has issued a non-negotiable receipt, he shall either (a) comply with the requirements of section 5 of this regulation as far as applicable to such partial delivery, or (b) obtain from the person lawfully entitled to such partial delivery, or his authorized agent, a written acknowledgment thereof.

SEC. 7. If a warehouseman issue a receipt omitting the statement of grade as permitted by section 18 of the Act, such receipt shall have clearly and conspicuously stamped or written on the face thereof the words "Wool not graded."

Regulation 5.—Duties of Licensed Warehousemen.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Each licensed warehouseman, when so requested in writing as to any wool by the depositor thereof or lawful holder of the receipt covering such wool, shall, to the extent to which in the exercise of due diligence he is able to procure such insurance, keep such wool while in his custody as a licensed warehouseman insured, to the extent so requested, against loss or damage caused by fire or lightning. Such insurance shall be covered by lawful policies issued by one or more insurance companies authorized to do such business, and subject to service of process in suits brought in the State where the licensed warehouse is located. If the licensed warehouseman is unable to procure such insurance to the extent requested, he shall, orally or by telegraph or by telephone and at his own expense, immediately notify the person making the request of the fact.

Paragraph 2.—Each licensed warehouseman shall keep exposed conspicuously in the place prescribed by regulation 2, section 7, and at such other place as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may from time to time designate, a notice, in language approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, stating briefly the conditions under which the wool will be insured against loss or damage by fire or lightning.

SEC. 2. Each licensed warehouseman shall, in accordance with his contracts with insurance and bonding companies for the purpose of meeting the insurance and bonding requirements of these regulations, pay such premiums, permit such reasonable inspections and examinations, and make such reasonable reports as may be provided for in such contracts.

SEC. 3. Each licensed warehouseman shall promptly take such steps as may be necessary and proper to collect any moneys which may

become due under contracts of insurance entered into by him for the purpose of meeting the requirements of these regulations, and shall, as soon as collected, promptly pay to the persons concerned any portion of such moneys which they may be entitled to receive from him.

SEC. 4. Each licensed warehouseman shall provide a metal fireproof safe, a fireproof vault, or a fireproof compartment in which he shall keep, when not in actual use, all records, books, and papers pertaining to the licensed warehouse, except that with the written consent of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, upon a showing by such warehouseman that it is not practical to provide such fireproof safe, vault, or compartment, he may keep such records, books, and papers in some other place of safety, approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 5. A licensed warehouseman shall not make any unreasonable or exorbitant charge for services rendered. Before a license to conduct a warehouse is granted under the Act the warehouseman shall file with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets a schedule of the charges to be made by him if licensed. Before making any change in such schedule of charges he shall file with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets a statement in writing showing the proposed change and the reasons therefor. Each licensed warehouseman shall keep exposed conspicuously in the place prescribed by regulation 2, section 7, and at such other place, accessible to the public, as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may from time to time designate, a copy of his current schedule of charges.

SEC. 6. *Paragraph 1.*—Each licensed warehouse shall be kept open for the purpose of receiving wool for storage and delivering wool out of storage every business day for a period of not less than six hours between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except as provided in paragraph 2 of this section. The licensed warehouseman shall keep conspicuously posted on the door of the public entrance to his office and to his licensed warehouse a notice showing the hours during which the warehouse will be kept open, except when such warehouse is kept open continuously from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m.

Paragraph 2.—In case the licensed warehouse is not to be kept open as required by paragraph 1 of this section, the notice posted as prescribed in that paragraph shall state the period during which the warehouse is to be closed and the name of an accessible person, with the address where he is to be found, who shall be authorized to deliver wool stored in such warehouse, upon lawful demand by the depositor thereof or the holder of the receipt therefor, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. Each licensed warehouseman shall use for his licensed warehouse a system of accounts, approved for the purpose by the

Chief of the Bureau of Markets, which shall show for each lot of wool received, its identification in accordance with section 15 of this regulation, its weight, its grade when its grade is required to be, or is, ascertained, its location, the dates received for and delivered out of storage, the receipts issued and canceled, and a separate record for each depositor of his wool, and such accounts shall include a detailed record of all moneys received and disbursed and of all insurance policies taken out and canceled.

SEC. 8. Each licensed warehouseman shall, from time to time, when requested by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, make such reports, on forms prescribed or furnished for the purpose by the Bureau of Markets, concerning the condition, contents, operation, and business of the warehouse as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may require.

SEC. 9. Each licensed warehouseman shall keep on file, as a part of the records of the licensed warehouse, for such period as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for each kind of report, an exact copy of each such report submitted by such warehouseman under this regulation.

SEC. 10. Each licensed warehouseman shall permit any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Secretary for the purpose, to enter and inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, any licensed warehouse for the conduct of which such warehouseman holds a license, the office thereof, the books, records, papers, and accounts relating thereto, and the contents thereof, and such licensed warehouseman shall furnish such officer or agent the assistance necessary to enable him to make any inspection or examination under this section.

SEC. 11. Each licensed warehouseman shall at all times, including any period of suspension of his license, exercise such care in regard to wool in his custody as a reasonably careful owner would exercise under the same circumstances and conditions.

SEC. 12. If, at any time, a licensed warehouseman shall handle or store wool otherwise than as a licensed warehouseman, or shall handle or store any other commodity, he shall so protect the same, and otherwise exercise care with respect to it, as not to endanger the wool in his custody as a licensed warehouseman or impair the insurance thereon or his ability to meet his obligations and perform his duties under the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 13. If at any time a licensed warehouseman shall store wool in his licensed warehouse in excess of the capacity thereof determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, such warehouseman shall so arrange the wool as not to obstruct free access thereto and the proper use of sprinkler or other fire protection equipment provided for such

warehouse, and shall immediately notify the Chief of the Bureau of Markets of such excess storage and the arrangement thereof.

SEC. 14. Except as may be required by law or these regulations, a licensed warehouseman shall not remove any wool in storage from a licensed warehouse or a part thereof so as, in any manner, to impair the insurance thereon without first obtaining the consent in writing of the holder of the receipt and indorsing on the face of the receipt the fact and the date of such removal.

SEC. 15. A licensed warehouseman shall so mark the container or containers of any lot of wool received, packed, or graded for storage in his licensed warehouse or so place the lot of wool in the warehouse that its identity will be preserved during the storage period. A mixed packed bale, as defined in regulation 8, section 3, paragraph 2, shall, as far as practicable, be packed so as distinctly to show the division line between the grades, and such bale shall be so marked on the outside thereof as clearly to indicate the location, approximate amount, and grade of each lot contained in such bale.

SEC. 16. A licensed warehouseman shall not store any wool that is excessively wet in contact with any other wool in the licensed warehouse. A licensed warehouseman shall not store in the same compartment with wool that has not been damaged by fire any bale or lot of wool that has been damaged by fire until the risk of fire therein has passed and the fire-damaged wool has been removed from the bale or lot, and then he shall not store it in contact with wool that has not been so damaged.

SEC. 17. In case the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall find that storage of wool in direct contact with the floor of any part of a licensed warehouse results, or is likely to result, in damage to the wool, the licensed warehouseman shall not store wool in such part of the warehouse except in such manner by the use of dunnage, skids, stringers, timbers, or other material as will keep the wool off such floor.

SEC. 18. Each licensed warehouseman shall faithfully perform his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State in which he is conducting his licensed warehouse and such additional obligations as a warehouseman as may be assumed by him under contracts with the respective depositors of wool in such warehouse.

Regulation 6.—Fees.

SEC. 1. There shall be charged, assessed, and collected a fee of \$2 for each warehouseman's license, and \$1 for each renewal or extension of such license.

SEC. 2. There shall be charged, assessed, and collected for each original examination or inspection of a warehouse under the Act,

when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, a fee at the rate of \$1 for each 3,000 square feet of floor space, or fraction thereof, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but in no case less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and, for each reexamination or reinspection, applied for by such warehouseman, a fee, based on the extent of the reexamination or reinspection, proportioned to, but not greater than, that prescribed for the original examination or inspection.

SEC. 3. Before any warehouseman's license or renewal or extension thereof is granted, or an original examination or inspection, applied for by a warehouseman, is made, pursuant to these regulations, the warehouseman shall deposit with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets the amount of the fee prescribed therefor. Before any reexamination or reinspection, applied for by a warehouseman, is made pursuant to these regulations, the warehouseman shall deposit with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets the amount of the fee prescribed for an original examination or inspection. Such deposit shall be made in the form of a check, certified if required by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or postoffice or express money order, payable to the order of "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture."

SEC. 4. The Disbursing Clerk of the United States Department of Agriculture shall hold in his custody each advance deposit made under this regulation until the fee, if any, is assessed and he is furnished by the Bureau of Markets with a statement showing the amount thereof and against whom assessed. Any part of such advance deposit which is not required for the payment of any fee assessed shall be returned to the party depositing the same.

Regulation 7.—Licensed Graders and Licensed Weighers.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Applications for licenses to grade or to weigh wool under section 11 of the Act shall be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets on forms furnished for the purpose by him.

Paragraph 2.—Each such application shall be in English, shall truly state the information therein contained, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Paragraph 3.—Each such application shall contain or be accompanied by a statement from the warehouseman conducting a warehouse or warehouses licensed, or for which application for license has been made under the Act in which wool sought to be graded under such license is or may be stored, showing whether or not the applicant is competent and is acceptable to such warehouseman for the purpose.

Paragraph 4.—Each applicant for a license as a grader must have had at least one year's experience as a grader or sorter of wool, or the equivalent of such experience, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he is competent to grade wool and that he will be provided

with such means or facilities for grading wool as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall deem necessary for use in the locality in which the applicant expects to perform services as a licensed grader.

Paragraph 5.—Each application for a license as a weigher shall contain or be accompanied by a statement of the nature and extent of the weighing done by the applicant and the length of time during which he has weighed wool, a description of the scales he expects to use as a licensed weigher, and a statement showing how often the scales will be tested and by whom.

Paragraph 6.—A single application may be made by any person for a license as both grader and weigher upon complying with the requirements of this section.

SEC. 2. Each applicant for license as a grader or weigher and each licensed grader or licensed weigher shall, whenever requested by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the purpose, submit to an examination or test to show his ability properly to grade or to weigh wool, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. Each licensed grader or licensed weigher shall keep his license conspicuously posted in a place designated for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 4. Each licensed grader and each licensed weigher whose license remains in effect, when requested shall, without discrimination, as soon as practicable, and upon reasonable terms grade or weigh and certificate the grade or weight of wool, stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse, for which he holds a license, if such wool be offered to him under such conditions as permit proper grading and weighing and the determination of the grade or weight thereof, as the case may be. Each such grader or weigher shall give preference to persons who request his services as such over persons who request his services in any other capacity. No grade certificate or weight certificate shall be issued under the Act for wool not stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse.

SEC. 5. Each grade certificate issued under the Act by a licensed grader shall be in a form approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, and shall embody within its written or printed terms: (a) The caption "United States warehouse Act, Wool Grade Certificate," (b) whether it is an original, a duplicate, or other copy, (c) the name and location of the licensed warehouse in which the wool is or is to be stored, (d) the date of the certificate, (e) the location of the wool at the time of grading, (f) the identification of the wool in accordance with regulation 5, section 15, (g) the consecutive number of the certificate, (h) the approximate amount of wool covered by the certificate, stated either in bales or by weight, (i) a blank space designated for the purpose in which an estimate of the

shrinkage of the wool may be stated, (*j*) the grade of the wool, as determined by such licensed grader, in accordance with regulation 8, and, the standard or description in accordance with which such wool is graded, (*k*) that the certificate is issued by a licensed grader under the United States warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder, and (*l*) the signature of the licensed grader who graded the wool. In addition to the grade certificate may include any other matter not inconsistent with the Act or these regulations.

SEC. 6. Each weight certificate issued under the Act by a licensed weigher shall be in a form approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, and shall embody within its written or printed terms: (*a*) the caption "United States warehouse Act, Wool Weight Certificate," (*b*) whether it is an original, a duplicate, or other copy, (*c*) the name and location of the licensed warehouse in which the wool, is or is to be stored, (*d*) the date of the certificate, (*e*) the identification of the wool in accordance with regulation 5, section 15, (*f*) the gross weight of the wool and, if the wool be excessively wet or otherwise of a condition materially affecting its weight, a statement of such fact, (*g*) that the certificate is issued by a licensed weigher, under the United States warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder, and (*h*) the signature of such licensed weigher. In addition, the weight certificate may include any other matter not inconsistent with the Act or these regulations.

SEC. 7. The grade and weight of any wool, ascertained by a licensed grader and a licensed weigher, may be stated on a certificate meeting the combined requirements of sections 5 and 6 of this regulation, if the form of such certificate shall have been approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 8. Each licensed grader and each licensed weigher shall keep for a period of one year in a place accessible to interested persons, a copy of each certificate issued by him under these regulations.

SEC. 9. Each licensed grader and each licensed weigher shall permit any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the purpose, to inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, his books, papers, records, and accounts relating to the performance of his duties under the Act and these regulations, and shall, with the consent of the licensed warehouseman concerned, assist any such officer or agent in the inspection or examination mentioned in regulation 5, section 10, as far as any such inspection or examination relates to the performance of the duties of such licensed grader or licensed weigher under the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 10. Each licensed grader and each licensed weigher shall, from time to time, when requested by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, make reports on forms prescribed or furnished for the pur-

pose by the Bureau of Markets, bearing upon his activities as such licensed grader or licensed weigher.

SEC. 11. Pending investigation the Secretary may, whenever he deems necessary, suspend the license of a licensed grader or licensed weigher temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by the licensed grader or licensed weigher, the Secretary may, without hearing, suspend or cancel the license issued to such licensed grader or licensed weigher. The Secretary may, after opportunity for hearing, when possible, has been afforded in the manner prescribed in this section, suspend or cancel a license issued to a licensed grader or a licensed weigher, when such licensed grader or licensed weigher (*a*) has died, (*b*) is non compos mentis, (*c*) has ceased to perform service as such licensed grader or licensed weigher, or (*d*) has, in any other manner, become incompetent or incapacitated to perform the duties of such licensed grader or licensed weigher. Before the license of any licensed grader or licensed weigher is suspended or revoked, pursuant to section 12 of the Act, such licensed grader or licensed weigher shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer the same in writing and apply for a hearing, an opportunity for which shall be afforded in accordance with regulation 9, section 4.

SEC. 12. *Paragraph 1.*—In case a license issued to a licensed grader or licensed weigher is suspended, revoked, or canceled by the Secretary, such license shall be returned to the Secretary. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless in the meantime it be revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon, it shall be returned to the licensed grader or licensed weigher to whom it was originally issued and it shall be posted as prescribed in section 3 of this regulation.

Paragraph 2. Any license issued, under the Act and these regulations, to a grader or weigher shall automatically terminate as to any licensed warehouse whenever the license of such warehouse shall be revoked or canceled. Thereupon the license of such grader or weigher shall be returned to the Secretary. In case such license shall apply to other warehouses, the Secretary shall issue to him a new license, omitting the names of the warehouses covering which licenses have been so revoked or canceled. Such new license shall be posted as prescribed in section 3 of this regulation.

SEC. 13. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a licensed grader or licensed weigher, a duplicate

thereof may be issued under the same or a new number, in the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 14. No person shall in any way represent himself to be a grader or weigher licensed under the Act unless he holds an unsuspended, unrevoked, and uncanceled license issued under the Act.

Regulation 8.—Wool Grading.

SECTION 1. Whenever the grade of wool is required to be, or is, stated for the purpose of the Act or these regulations it shall be stated in accordance with this regulation, as far as applicable.

SEC. 2. Until such time as official wool standards of the United States are in effect, the grade of wool shall be stated (*a*) in accordance with the State standards, if any, established in the State in which the warehouse is located, (*b*) in the absence of any State standards, in accordance with the standards, if any, adopted by any wool organization or by the wool trade generally in the locality in which the warehouse is located, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or (*c*) in the absence of the standards mentioned in subdivisions (*a*) and (*b*) of this section, in accordance with any standards approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 3. *Paragraph 1.*—Wool that (*a*) because of the presence of any extraneous matter of any character or irregularity or defect not affecting its grade is reduced in value, (*b*) is wrapped with sisal or binder twine, (*c*) is excessively wrapped, (*d*) is dead, (*e*) is cotted, (*f*) is burry, (*g*) is seedy, (*h*) is black, gray, or colored, (*i*) is damaged, (*j*) is carbonizing, (*k*) is mixed packed, or (*l*) is false packed, shall be designated as rejections.

Paragraph 2.—For the purpose of this section the following terms shall be construed respectively to mean:

(*a*) *Excessively wrapped*—A fleece tied with more than 6 wrappings of twine.

(*b*) *Dead wool*—Wool from dead sheep.

(*c*) *Burry wool*—Wool containing burrs removable by mechanical means.

(*d*) *Cotted wool*—Wool that has felted or matted on the sheep's back.

(*e*) *Seedy wool*—Wool containing seeds, shives, or other vegetable matter.

(*f*) *Black, gray, or colored wool*—Entire fleeces or portions of fleeces of black, gray, or colored wool.

(*g*) *Damaged wool*—Wool damaged by fire, water, moisture, or moths.

(h) *Carbonizing wool*—Wool from which the burrs or other substances can be removed only by carbonizing.

(i) *Mixed packed*—Shall be used only to indicate a bale containing lots of graded wool each lot being insufficient to comprise an individual bale.

(j) *False Packed*—A fleece so packed as fraudulently to conceal substances entirely foreign to wool.

SEC. 4. Whenever the grade of wool is required to be or is stated for the purposes of the Act or these regulations, it shall be based upon a careful examination of each fleece and the grading thereof shall be made under conditions which permit the determination of its true grade.

Regulation 9.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. Every person applying for a license, or licensed, under section 9 of the Act shall, as such, be subject to all portions of these regulations, except regulation 2, section 4, as far as they may relate to warehousemen.

SEC. 2. Publications under the Act and these regulations shall be made in service and regulatory announcements of the Bureau of Markets, and such other media as the Chief of that Bureau may from time to time designate for the purpose.

SEC. 3. Every person licensed under the Act shall immediately furnish the Chief of the Bureau of Markets any information which comes to the knowledge of such person tending to show that any provision of the Act or these regulations has been violated.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of a hearing under the Act or these regulations, the licensee involved shall be allowed a reasonable time, fixed by the Secretary or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose, within which affidavits and other proper evidence may be submitted. If requested by the licensee within such time, an oral hearing, of which reasonable notice shall be given, shall be held before, and at a time and place fixed by, the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of the witnesses at such oral hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such oral hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time. After reasonable notice to all parties concerned, the deposition of any witness may be taken at a time and place and before a person designated for the purpose by the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary. Every written entry in the records of the Department of Agriculture made by an officer or employee thereof in the course of his official duty, which is relevant to the issue involved in a hearing, shall be admissible as

prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein without the production of such officer or employee. Copies of all papers and all the evidence submitted or considered in such hearing shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary, the recommendation of the official holding such oral hearing shall be transmitted to the Secretary for his consideration. Each party shall pay all expenses contracted by him in connection with any hearing under this section.

SEC. 5. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to conflict with, or to authorize any conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of, the laws of any State relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers or graders, nor shall these regulations be construed so as to limit the operation of any statute of the United States relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, or graders, now in force in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 6. Any amendment to, or revision of, these regulations, unless otherwise stated therein, shall apply in the same manner to persons holding licenses at the time it becomes effective as it applies to persons thereafter licensed under the Act.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

[Approved Aug. 11, 1916, as amended by Act approved July 24, 1919.]

That this Act shall be known by the short title of "United States warehouse Act."

SEC. 2. That the term "warehouse" as used in this Act shall be deemed to mean every building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which any agricultural product is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which any agricultural product is or may be stored. The term "agricultural product" wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to mean cotton, wool, grains, tobacco, and flaxseed, or any of them. As used in this Act, "person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest; "warehouseman" means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing agricultural products; and "receipt" means a warehouse receipt.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to investigate the storage, warehousing, classifying according to grade and otherwise, weighing, and certification of agricultural products; upon application to him by any person applying for license to conduct a warehouse under this Act, to inspect such warehouse or cause it to be inspected; at any time, with or without application to him, to inspect or cause to be inspected all warehouses licensed under this Act; to determine whether warehouses for which licenses are applied for or have been issued under this Act are suitable for the proper storage of any

agricultural product or products; to classify warehouses licensed or applying for a license in accordance with their ownership, location, surroundings, capacity, conditions, and other qualities, and as to the kinds of licenses issued or that may be issued for them pursuant to this Act; and to prescribe, within the limitations of this Act, the duties of the warehousemen conducting warehouses licensed under this Act with respect to their care of and responsibility for agricultural products stored therein.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, upon application to him, to issue to any warehouseman a license for the conduct of a warehouse or warehouses in accordance with this Act and such rules and regulations as may be made hereunder: *Provided*, That each such warehouse be found suitable for the proper storage of the particular agricultural product or products for which a license is applied for, and that such warehouseman agree, as a condition to the granting of the license, to comply with and abide by all the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 5. That each license issued under sections four and nine of this Act shall be issued for a period not exceeding one year and shall specify the date upon which it is to terminate, and upon showing satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time be renewed or extended by a written instrument, which shall specify the date of its termination.

SEC. 6. That each warehouseman applying for a license to conduct a warehouse in accordance with this Act shall, as a condition to the granting thereof, execute and file with the Secretary of Agriculture a good and sufficient bond to the United States to secure the faithful performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which he is conducting such warehouse, as well as under the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, and of such additional obligations as a warehouseman as may be assumed by him under contracts with the respective depositors of agricultural products in such warehouse. Said bond shall be in such form and amount, shall have such surety or sureties, subject to service of process in suits on the bond within the State, District, or Territory in which the warehouse is located, and shall contain such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this Act. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that a bond approved by him is, or for any cause has become, insufficient, he may require an additional bond or bonds to be given by the warehouseman concerned, conforming with the requirements of this section, and unless the same be given within the time fixed by a written demand therefor the license of such warehouseman may be suspended or revoked.

SEC. 7. That any person injured by the breach of any obligation to secure which a bond is given, under the provisions of sections six or nine, shall be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages he may have sustained by such breach.

SEC. 8. That upon the filing with and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of a bond, in compliance with this Act, for the conduct of a warehouse, such warehouse shall be designated as bonded hereunder; but no warehouse shall be designated as bonded under this Act, and no name or description conveying the impression that it is so bonded, shall be used, until a bond, such as provided for in section 6, has been filed with and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, nor unless the license issued under this Act for the conduct of such warehouse remains unsuspended and unrevoked.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, issue a license to any person not a warehouseman to accept the custody of agricultural products and to store the same in a ware-

house or warehouses owned, operated, or leased by any State upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder. Each person so licensed shall issue receipts for the agricultural products placed in his custody, and shall give bond, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations hereunder affecting warehousemen licensed under this Act, and shall otherwise be subject to this Act and such rules and regulations to the same extent as is provided for warehousemen licensed hereunder.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall charge, assess, and cause to be collected a reasonable fee for every examination or inspection of a warehouse under this Act when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, and a fee not exceeding \$2 per annum for each license or renewal thereof issued to a warehouseman under this Act. All such fees shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, upon presentation of satisfactory proof of competency, issue to any person a license to classify any agricultural product or products, stored or to be stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act, according to grade or otherwise and to certificate the grade or other class thereof, or to weigh the same and certificate the weight thereof, or both to classify and weigh the same and to certificate the grade or other class and the weight thereof, upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this Act and of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder so far as the same relate to him.

SEC. 12. That any license issued to any person to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products under this Act may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever he is satisfied, after opportunity afforded to the licensee concerned for a hearing, that such licensee has failed to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products correctly, or has violated any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, so far as the same may relate to him, or that he has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose whatsoever. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing.

SEC. 13. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall receive for storage therein, so far as its capacity permits, any agricultural product of the kind customarily stored therein by him which may be tendered to him in a suitable condition for warehousing, in the usual manner in the ordinary and usual course of business, without making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

SEC. 14. That any person who deposits agriculture products for storage in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall be deemed to have deposited the same subject to the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 15. That grain, flaxseed, or any other fungible agricultural product stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall be inspected and graded by a person duly licensed to grade the same under this Act.

SEC. 16. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall keep the agricultural products therein of one depositor so far separate from agricultural products of other depositors, and from other agricultural products of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit at all times the identification and redelivery of the agricultural products deposited; but if authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible agricultural products with other agricultural products

of the same kind and grade, and shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and redelivery of his share of such mass, to the same extent and under the same circumstances as if the agricultural products had been kept separate, but he shall at no time while they are in his custody mix fungible agricultural products of different grades.

SEC. 17. That for all agricultural products stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in a warehouse licensed under this Act original receipts shall be issued by the warehouseman conducting the same, but no receipts shall be issued except for agricultural products actually stored in the warehouse at the time of the issuance thereof.

SEC. 18. That every receipt issued for agricultural products stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall embody within its written or printed terms (a) the location of the warehouse in which the agricultural products are stored; (b) the date of issue of the receipt; (c) the consecutive number of the receipt; (d) a statement whether the agricultural products received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order; (e) the rate of storage charges; (f) a description of the agricultural products received, showing the quantity thereof, or, in case of agricultural products customarily put up in bales or packages, a description of such bales or packages by marks, numbers, or other means of identification and the weight of such bales or packages; (g) the grade or other class of the agricultural products received and the standard or description in accordance with which such classification has been made: *Provided*, That such grade or other class shall be stated according to the official standard of the United States applicable to such agricultural products as the same may be fixed and promulgated under authority of law: *Provided further*, That until such official standards of the United States for any agricultural product or products have been fixed and promulgated, the grade or other class thereof may be stated in accordance with any recognized standard or in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; (h) a statement that the receipt is issued subject to the United States warehouse Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder; (i) if the receipt be issued for agricultural products of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership; (j) a statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien: *Provided*, That if the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred be at the time of the issue of the receipt unknown to the warehouseman or his agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof shall be sufficient; (k) such other terms and conditions within the limitations of this Act as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (l) the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent: *Provided*, That unless otherwise required by the law of the State in which the warehouse is located, when requested by the depositor of other than fungible agricultural products, a receipt omitting compliance with subdivision (g) of this section may be issued.

SEC. 19. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, from time to time, to establish and promulgate standards for agricultural products in this Act defined by which their quality or value may be judged or determined: *Provided*, That the standards for any agricultural products which have been, or which in future may be, established by or under authority of any other Act of Congress shall be, and are hereby, adopted for the purposes of this Act as the

official standards of the United States for the agricultural products to which they relate.

SEC. 20. That while an original receipt issued under this Act is outstanding and uncanceled by the warehouseman issuing the same no other or further receipt shall be issued for the agricultural product covered thereby or for any part thereof, except that in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt a new receipt, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions and bearing on its face the number and date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued, may be issued upon compliance with the statutes of the United States applicable thereto in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States or upon compliance with the laws of any State applicable thereto in any place not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; *Provided*, That if there be in such case no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto such new receipts may be issued upon the giving of satisfactory security in compliance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 21. That a warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act, in the absence of some lawful excuse, shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the agricultural products stored therein upon a demand made either by the holder of a receipt for such agricultural products or by the depositor thereof if such demand be accompanied with (a) an offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien; (b) an offer to surrender the receipt, if negotiable, with such indorsements as would be necessary for the negotiation of the receipt; and (c) a readiness and willingness to sign, when the products are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered if such signature is requested by the warehouseman.

SEC. 22. That a warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall plainly cancel upon the face thereof each receipt returned to him upon the delivery by him of the agricultural products for which the receipt was issued.

SEC. 23. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall keep in a place of safety complete and correct records of all agricultural products stored therein and withdrawn therefrom, of all warehouse receipts issued by him, and of the receipts returned to and canceled by him, shall make reports to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning such warehouse and the condition, contents, operations, and business thereof in such form and at such times as he may require, and shall conduct said warehouse in all other respects in compliance with this Act and the rules and regulations made hereunder.

SEC. 24. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any agricultural product stored in any warehouse licensed under this Act. Whenever, after opportunity for hearing is given to the warehouseman conducting such warehouse, it is determined that he is not performing fully the duties imposed on him by this Act and the rules and regulations made hereunder, the Secretary may publish his findings.

SEC. 25. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, after opportunity for hearing has been afforded to the licensee concerned, suspend or revoke any license issued to any warehouseman conducting a warehouse under this Act, for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of this Act or of the rules and regulations made hereunder or upon the ground that unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deem necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing.

SEC. 26. That the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time may publish the results of any investigations made under section three of this Act; and he

shall publish the names and locations of warehouses licensed and bonded and the names and addresses of persons licensed under this Act and lists of all licenses terminated under this Act and the causes therefor.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized through officials, employees, or agents of the Department of Agriculture designated by him to examine all books, records, papers, and accounts of warehouses licensed under this Act and of the warehousemen conducting such warehouses relating thereto.

SEC. 28. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 29. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to conflict with, or to authorize any conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of the laws of any State relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers; but the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with such officials as are charged with the enforcement of such State laws in such States and through such cooperation to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this Act; nor shall this Act be construed so as to limit the operation of any statute of the United States relating to warehouses or warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers now in force in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

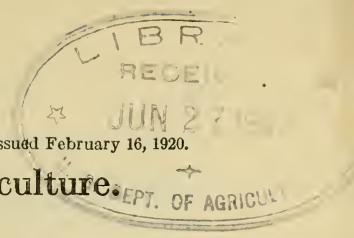
SEC. 30. That every person who shall forge, alter, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, any license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of section 8 of this Act, or who shall issue or utter a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 31. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, available until expended, for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, including the payment of such rent and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and he is authorized, in his discretion, to employ qualified persons not regularly in the service of the United States for temporary assistance in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and out of the moneys appropriated by this Act to pay the salaries and expenses thereof.

SEC. 32. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 33. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

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United States Department of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, ACTING CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 58.¹

ANNOUNCEMENTS AND OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO GRAIN DEALERS, INSPECTORS, AND OTHERS,

Regarding questions arising under the United States grain standards Act.

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1. GRADE MEMORANDA FORMS REVISED AND NOW DESIGNATED "FEDERAL APPEAL (OR DISPUTE) GRADE CERTIFICATE."

The forms of the grade memoranda issued by grain supervisors and the Board of Review have been revised in a manner which, it is believed, more nearly meets the requirements of the grain trade. The new form for use in the case of appeals has been designated "Federal Appeal Grade Certificate," and for use in the case of disputes "Federal Dispute Grade Certificate."

The "Federal Appeal Grade Certificate" was put in use November 1, 1919, and the "Federal Dispute Grade Certificate" a short time later. The changes in these certificates apply primarily to the names of the forms. The method of procedure in issuing these grade certificates is the same as that formerly used.

Figure 1 represents the form of an appeal grade certificate ready for issuance.

2. SECRETARY'S FINDINGS IN APPEALS AND DISPUTES NOW FILED IN BUREAU OF MARKETS AND COPIES FURNISHED INTERESTED PARTIES ONLY UPON REQUEST.

On October 23, 1919, the Secretary of Agriculture issued amendment 12 to Circular 70,—the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are: Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 26, 29, 31 to 40, 42, 44 to 49, 52, 54, 55, and 58.

This amendment deals primarily with a revision of the procedure in connection with the handling of findings of the Secretary issued under the Act. Heretofore, copies of such findings were sent to the parties interested in the particular appeal or dispute. Under the regulations as amended, these formal findings, when issued, will no longer be sent to interested parties, as a regular practice, but will be placed on file in the Bureau of Markets. Any interested party may promptly secure a copy of the findings upon request. This new method has been adopted in order to simplify procedure. In addition, it is believed that under the new plan it will be possible to forward more promptly refunds due parties in appeals which have been sustained.

3. DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF GRAIN PUBLIC UNDER THE GRAIN STANDARDS ACT OUTLINED.

The duties and liabilities of the grain public under the United States grain standards Act should now be known to everyone. Yet, after nearly three years of operation under the Act, it seems many are still uninformed as to the requirements of the law and the penalties that may be incurred for its infraction. The views of this Bureau as to the requirements of the law have been published and widely distributed in successive Service and Regulatory Announcements. Possibly, these publications have not attracted the attention which the importance of the matter merits. At any rate, persons accused of violating the Act frequently plead ignorance of the law as the reason for their delinquency. It is hoped that the circulation of this publication will result in a better understanding on the part of the grain public as to their duties and liabilities under the law. The following rules must be observed:

Don't fail to have grain, for which standards have been fixed under the Act and which you ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce pursuant to a sale, offer for sale, or consignment for sale thereof by grade, inspected by a licensed inspector at point of shipment, unless you ship such grain subject to such inspection en route or at destination, or unless you ship it from a non-inspection point to a non-inspection point, in which latter case no inspection is required. The law places upon the shipper of the grain the duty of securing the services of an inspector to make the required inspection.

Don't ship or deliver for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce any grain for which standards have been fixed under the Act, which has been sold, offered for sale, or consigned for sale by any grade other than one of the grades of the official standards.

Don't describe, or in any way refer to, any grain for which standards have been fixed under the Act as being of any grade other than a grade fixed therefor in the official grain standards, either in any certificate or in any oral or written contract or agreement of sale or agreement to sell by grade, involving the shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce of any such grain, nor in any invoice or bill of lading or other shipping document relating to such shipment or delivery for shipment of any such grain.

Don't, (if you are authorized or employed by any State, county, city, town, board of trade, chamber of commerce, corporation, society, partnership, or association to inspect or grade grain,) certify or otherwise state or indicate in writing that any grain for shipment or delivery for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce which has been inspected or graded by you, or by any person acting under your authority, is of one of the grades of the official grain standards, unless you hold an unsuspended and unrevoked license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Don't improperly influence or attempt improperly to influence any licensed inspector in the performance of his duty.

Don't forcibly assault, resist, impede, or interfere with any officer or employee of the United States Department of Agriculture in the execution of any duties authorized to be performed by the Act or the rules and regulations made thereunder.

A violation of any of the foregoing requirements subjects the offender, upon conviction, to a fine of not more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Don't, by over-invoicing or otherwise, violate the following provision of section 5 of the Act:

"That no person, except as permitted in section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act."

Failure to observe this requirement subjects you, after due opportunity for hearing has been afforded you, to the penalty of having the facts exposed by publication in the form of findings by the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. LICENSED INSPECTORS MAY INDICATE VARIETY OR TYPE OF GRAIN UNDER "REMARKS" ON INSPECTION CERTIFICATES.

DEAR MR.: Reference is made to your letter of and to previous correspondence relative to contracts of sale calling for oats of the Burt type or variety.

The additional information contained in your letter has been carefully noted. On the facts presented, there would appear to be no objection to inspectors adding a notation in the "Remarks" column of their certificate, to the effect that oats regularly inspected and graded under the United States grain standards Act are of the Burt variety or type.

You inquire whether licensed inspectors may certify, subsequent to June 16th, on certificates containing no reference to their Federal license, that oats are of the Burt type or variety, without any reference to grade or quality. In reply, you are advised that if shipments of such oats are not otherwise in conflict with the provisions of the Act, and care is exercised to insure that that inspector's certificate will not give the impression that he is acting as a licensed inspector, there would be no objection to his classifying oats as Burt oats, if such be the fact, providing such work does not interfere with the performance of his duties as a licensed inspector.

It is suggested, however, that since oats may be inspected and graded under the Federal standards, and a notation to the effect that they are Burt oats will be permitted on the certificate, it might be well to point out to dealers the advantages of having their oats correctly graded and at the same time satisfy their trade that the oats are of the Burt variety. In this connection, your attention is invited to Service and Regulatory Announcements, No. 26, item 19, appearing on page 24, dealing with the subject of shelled corn of the St. Charles variety which appears to present an analogous case.

5. INSPECTIONS AND APPEALS ON MIXED GRAIN.

DEAR MR.:

Reference is made to your memorandum of ———, addressed to Mr. ———, in which you state that you believe it desirable in many instances to incorporate in the grade memorandum (now designated Federal Appeal Grade Certificate) a statement of the grade superseded in addition to the inspector's name and the number of the certificate, for which provision is now made. I know of no reason why this should not be done in those cases in which it may be requested or in such cases as you think the information is desirable.

Your statements have been noted with regard to the grading and certification of grain which upon inspection has been found to contain a sufficient quantity of other grains to preclude its designation as one of the grains for which standards have been fixed.

At the present time there are no official standards for mixed grain. It would seem, therefore, that a person offering a lot or parcel of mixed grain for inspection may have it inspected and graded according to the local standards for mixed grain which may be in effect in any particular market, should he so desire. On the other hand, it is the view of this Bureau that any interested party may offer for inspection under the

United States grain standards Act and secure the services of a licensed inspector on any lot or parcel of grain which contains grain of a kind for which standards have been fixed, in order to determine whether such grain is of a kind for which standards have been established under the Act, and if so to determine its grade according to such standards.

Frequently it is difficult to state whether a particular lot of grain should be classed as one of the grains for which standards have been fixed until the inspection thereof shall have been concluded. For example, a carload of grain is composed largely of wheat but contains an appreciable quantity of rye. An interested party may offer the same to a licensed inspector for inspection under the United States grain standards Act. The Act and the regulations require that the licensed inspector shall proceed to inspect such grain. When the inspection has been completed, the inspector determines that the presence of say 12 per cent of rye precludes the grain being classed as wheat within the meaning of the standards. Nevertheless a certificate showing the results of such determination should be issued. In the case above mentioned the certificate should state that the grain is not wheat within the meaning of the official grain standards of the United States on account of the presence of 88 per cent wheat and 12 per cent rye. The certificate may also state the percentages of other factors determined, if such information is desirable. The party requesting the inspection still contends that the grain should be classed as wheat under the official standards. In such event it is believed that he has the right to appeal from the inspector's determination and the supervisor should entertain his appeal to determine whether the grain is or is not wheat according to the standards, and his conclusions should be set forth in the grade memorandum (now designated Federal Appeal Grade Certificate).

GEORGE LIVINGSTON,
Acting Chief of Bureau.

6. WHEAT APPEALS MAY BE ENTERTAINED ON INTRASTATE TRANSACTIONS BY VIRTUE OF FOOD CONTROL ACT, WHEAT GUARANTY ACT, AND THE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF MAY 14, 1919.

SEPTEMBER 29, 1919.

DEAR MR. BARNES: Referring to your letter of ——— in which you state in substance that in order that you and the United States Grain Corporation may effectively carry out the presidential wheat guaranty it will be necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to extend to intrastate transactions the privilege of appeal as to Federal grades for wheat under the grain standards Act, I desire to state that, acting upon your request and pursuant to the Food Control Act approved August 10, 1917, the Wheat Guaranty Act approved March 4, 1919, and the President's Executive Order under said Acts dated May 14, 1919, such appeals will be handled and considered. However, it is deemed necessary that the grade memoranda and the Secretary's findings show that such appeals are handled cooperatively under the above-mentioned Acts and the President's Executive Order. Instructions are being issued to this effect.

D. F. HOUSTON, *Secretary.*

7. APPEALS NOT ENTERTAINED UNDER GRAIN STANDARDS ACT IN CASE OF INTRASTATE SHIPMENTS.

DEAR MR. ———: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of ——— relative to appeals Nos. 10 and 11 filed by ——— Company of ———, covering cars I & G N 5232 and Erie 91010.

It appears that the complaint recites that the cars were shipped in interstate commerce, but in setting forth the points of shipment and destination, ———, Utah is given as the point of shipment, and ———, Utah, as the point of destination. There

is nothing appearing in the fourth of complaint which indicates that the cars moved in interstate commerce, and it is believed that your action in dismissing the appeals was correct.

With regard to the general question of shipments in interstate commerce which are placed in storage with the transit privilege and later shipped in intrastate commerce, it is believed that the determination of the question of the right of appeal in such cases depends upon whether the movements constitute two transactions and shipments or only one.

H. J. BESLEY,

Acting in Charge, Federal Grain Supervision.

NOTE: Since this letter was issued the Department has undertaken the handling of appeals on intrastate shipments of wheat, by virtue of the Food Control Act, the Wheat Guaranty Act, and Executive Order of May 14, 1919.

8. DEPARTMENT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS IN SAMPLES SECURED BY PRIVATE SAMPLING AGENCIES.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of ——— addressed to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, has been forwarded to this office for consideration and reply.

It is understood that you have been purchasing wheat in the ——— market from — or through the ——— Company of that place. In all such cases this firm has followed the customary practice of sending you a sample, or a resample, or both, of the identical grain purchased. It is understood such samples are secured and furnished the trade in the ——— market by the ——— Sampling Bureau, a private agency not connected with the ——— State Grain Inspection Department or with this Department.

The ——— Company, or the party from whom the wheat is purchased, as the case may be, employs this agency for the purpose of securing samples of the grain, which samples are used to check against the grade assigned the grain pursuant to inspection thereof by the State grain inspectors, who are also licensed by this Department under the United States grain standards Act. This custom, which also exists in other markets, permits merchants in ——— to detect errors of grading by the inspectors. It also permits an option, whether to accept the grain as correctly graded, or call for a resample by the ——— Bureau as a further check. Usually the resample is the final determination of the matter, in the absence of an appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture under the above mentioned Act.

It is believed you will appreciate the fact that, if you or your buyer in ——— elect to accept as final the results attained by following the customary practice above described, and fail to take the question for decision to this Department, as you are permitted to do, in proper cases, by the United States grain standards Act, the responsibility for errors in the sample sent you lies with an agency over which this Department has no control. In such circumstances it is believed this Department is without power to assist you, since the law does not attempt directly to control the contractual powers of a seller and buyer of grain.

O. F. PHILLIPS,

Acting in Charge, General Field Headquarters.


U.S.G.S.A. Form No. 1	ORIGINAL	Issued at <u>Kansas City, Mo.</u> Date <u>November 2, 1919.</u>
	<h2 style="margin: 0;">FEDERAL APPEAL GRADE CERTIFICATE</h2>	
District No. <u>24</u> Appeal No. <u>2731</u> UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE BUREAU OF MARKETS		
I certify that in compliance with the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act of Aug. 11, 1916 (39 Stat. 487), the grade shown below has been assigned by me to the grain described herein		
Located At <u>(Terminal) Elev. Trask, Kansas City, Kans.</u> on <u>November 1, 1919</u> Kind <u>Wheat</u> Identification <u>M. K. & T. 23578</u> Amount <u>1 carload</u> GRADE <u>No. 2 Hard Winter</u> Weight per bushel, <u>60 1/2</u> Foreign material other than dockage, <u>2 1/2</u>		
This Certificate of grade supersedes <u>"In" Inspection Certificate No. 19638 dated</u> <u>November 1, 1919, issued by (name), Licensed Inspector.</u>		
Unless objection be filed in accordance with the aforesaid regulations prior to the close of the next business day following the issuance of this certificate, it shall be the final Federal appeal grade certificate.		(Signature) _____ Grain Supervisor

FIG. 1.—Miniature form of Federal appeal grade certificate issued by the district Grain Supervisor and the Board of Review. This certificate is issued only when an appeal from the licensed inspector's grading has been entertained; it supersedes the inspection certificate issued for the inspection appealed from. Any interested party who objects to the grade assigned by the district supervisor may, up to the close of the next business day following the issuance of this certificate, take a "board appeal" to the Board of Review at Chicago. The Board's certificate becomes the final Federal appeal grade certificate.





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S. R. A. Markets 59.

Issued February 26, 1920.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

No. 59.¹



WARNING.

**THIS DOES NOT CONTAIN THE OFFICIAL
STANDARDS FOR MILLED RICE.**

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS.

The basis for proposed standards for American grown milled rice hereafter to be established and promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States grain standards Act as the official grain standards of the United States for milled rice, is annexed.

Extensive investigations relating to the various phases of the rice industry in the United States have been made by the department and it is believed that these standards are on a basis most likely to bring about the grading of milled rice in a uniform and fair manner in all markets, considering the industry as a whole.

Hearings upon these proposed standards will be held by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or his representatives, at the times and places designated, following this announcement. Producers of rice, millers, merchants, bankers, members of exchanges, warehousemen, carriers, and other persons interested, are invited to be present at any of these hearings. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications will be considered, and should be sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite, and refer to the specific class and grade in question.

D. A. Houston
Secretary of Agriculture.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 26, 29, 31 to 40, 42, 44 to 49, 52, and 54 to 56.

The hearings will be held as follows:

- March 10, beginning 9.00 a. m., Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C.
- March 12, beginning 9.30 a. m., Banquet Hall B, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.
- March 13, beginning 9.30 a. m., Crosby Hotel, Beaumont, Tex.
- March 17, beginning 9.00 a. m., Assembly Room, Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Calif.
- March 22, beginning 9.00 a. m., Fort Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
- March 23, beginning 9.30 a. m., Room 341, Statler Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.
- March 24, beginning 10.30 a. m., Assembly Room, Merchants' Association, 942 Woolworth Building, New York City.

PROPOSED OFFICIAL GRAIN STANDARDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR MILLED RICE.

For the purposes of the official grain standards of the United States for milled rice:

SECTION 1. *Rice*.—Rice shall be grain of the genus *Oryza*, species *sativa*.

SECTION 2. *Milled rice*.—Milled rice shall be whole or broken kernels of rice grown in continental United States, from which the hulls, germs, and practically all of the bran layers have been removed, either coated or uncoated, and which shall contain not more than fifteen per centum of finely broken particles of rice which will pass readily through a No. 5½ sieve, and not more than 10 per centum of seeds, paddy grains, and other foreign material, either singly or in any combination.

SECTION 3. *Basis of determinations*.—Each determination of foreign material, paddy grains, and moisture shall be made on the basis of the grain including foreign material and paddy grains. Each determination of other rice or rices shall be made on the basis of the whole kernels only. All other determinations shall be made on the basis of the grain when free from foreign material and paddy grains.

SECTION 4. *Percentages*.—Percentages, except in the case of moisture, shall be percentages ascertained by weight.

SECTION 5. *Percentage of moisture*.—Percentage of moisture shall be that ascertained by the moisture tester and the method of use thereof described in Circular No. 72, and supplement thereto, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry, except that the flask to be used shall be the double-walled flask described in United States Department of Agriculture Bulletin

No. 56, or that ascertained by any device and method giving equivalent results.

SECTION 6. (a) *No. 5½ sieve.*—A metal sieve perforated with round holes 5½ sixty-fourths inch in diameter.

(b) *No. 6 sieve.*—A metal sieve perforated with round holes 6 sixty-fourths inch in diameter.

(c) *No. 6½ sieve.*—A metal sieve perforated with round holes 6½ sixty-fourths inch in diameter.

SECTION 7. *Damaged kernels.*—Damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of milled rice which have been distinctly damaged by water, insects, or any other means, or which because of their abnormal growth are defective, including double kernels.

SECTION 8. *Heat-damaged kernels.*—Heat-damaged kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of milled rice which have been distinctly discolored by external heat or as a result of heating caused by fermentation.

SECTION 9. *Paddy grains.*—Paddy grains shall be grains of rice from which the hulls have not been removed.

SECTION 10. *Foreign material.*—Foreign material shall be any matter other than rice.

SECTION 11. *Seeds.*—Seeds shall be whole or broken grains, kernels, or seeds of any plant other than rice.

SECTION 12. *Whole kernels.*—Whole kernels shall be kernels of milled rice which are not split, and pieces of kernels which in length are equal to or greater than three-fourths of the length of an average perfect kernel of the lot represented.

SECTION 13. *Broken kernels.*—Broken kernels shall be split kernels of milled rice, and pieces of kernels which are less than three-fourths of the length of an average perfect kernel of the lot represented.

SECTION 14. *Chalky kernels.*—Chalky kernels shall be kernels and pieces of kernels of milled rice, one-half or more of the kernel or piece thereof resembling chalk in color and texture, including immature and frosted kernels and pieces of kernels.

CLASSES OF MILLED RICE.

SECTION 15. Milled rice shall be divided into classes as follows:

Class I. Long.

This class shall include all long-grain rices, such as those known commercially as Honduras, Carolina Gold, Carolina White, and Edith, which contain more than twenty-five per centum of whole kernels and not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Class II. Medium.

This class shall include the translucent type only of the rice known commercially as Early Prolific, and all other medium-grain rices, such as those known commercially as Blue Rose and Louisiana Pearl,

which rice or rices shall contain more than twenty-five per centum of whole kernels and not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Class III. Medium-Opaque.

This class shall include the opaque type only of the rice known commercially as Early Prolific, which contains more than twenty-five per centum of whole kernels and not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Class IV. Short.

This class shall include all short-grain rices known commercially as Japan or Japanese, such as Wataribunc, Shinriki, "1600," "1564," and Onsen, which contain more than twenty-five per centum of whole kernels and not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Class V. Second Head.

This class shall include rice of any one or more of the foregoing classes which contains not more than twenty-five per centum of whole kernels, not more than forty per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6½ sieve, and not more than ten per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve.

Class VI. Screenings.

This class shall include rice of any class or classes which does not contain more than twenty-five per centum of whole kernels and does not meet the requirements of size separations specified for the class Second Head.

Class VII. Mixed.

This class shall be any mixture of rice or rices not provided for in Classes I to VI inclusive.

GRADE REQUIREMENTS.

Long Milled Rice.

SECTION 16. *Grades for Long Milled Rice.*—The class Long shall be divided into five grades, the designations and requirements of which shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 Long

- (a) shall be white or creamy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety-five per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than two-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than two seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than two paddy grains in five hundred grams,

No. 1 Long—Continued.

- (f) may contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain no heat damaged kernels, and
- (h) may contain not more than three-tenths of one per centum of other rice or rices, which three-tenths of one per centum may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 2 Long

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain eighty-five per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than four seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than four paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than four entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than one per centum of other rice or rices, which one per centum may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 3 Long

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than three per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain seventy-five per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than eight seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than eight paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than two and five-tenths per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than eight entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices, which four per centum may include not more than two per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 4 Long

- (a) may be any color except badly damaged or extremely red,
- (b) may be any texture, but may contain not more than six per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain sixty-five per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than three per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twenty seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than sixteen paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than five per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than sixteen entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Sample Grade Long

shall be milled rice of the class Long which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture.

Medium Milled Rice.

SECTION 17. *Grades for Medium Milled Rice.*—The class Medium shall be divided into five grades, the designations and requirements of which shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 Medium

- (a) shall be white or creamy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety-five per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than two-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than two seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than two paddy grains in five hundred grams,

No. 1 Medium—Continued.

- (f) may contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain no heat damaged kernels, and
- (h) may contain not more than three-tenths of one per centum of other rice or rices, which three-tenths of one per centum may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 2 Medium

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than seven-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than four seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than four paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than four entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than one per centum of other rice or rices, which one per centum may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 3 Medium

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than three per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain eighty per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twelve seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than ten paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than two and five-tenths per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than ten entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices, which four per centum may include not more than two per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 4 Medium

- (a) may be any color except badly damaged or extremely red,
- (b) may be any texture, but may contain not more than six per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain seventy per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than three per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twenty-four seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than twenty paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than five per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than twenty entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Sample Grade Medium

shall be milled rice of the class Medium which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture.

Medium-Opaque Milled Rice.

SECTION 18. *Grades for Medium-Opaque Milled Rice.*—The class Medium-Opaque shall be divided into five grades, the designations and requirements of which shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 Medium-Opaque

- (a) shall be white or creamy, and opaque,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than one per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety-five per centum or more of whole kernels but may contain not more than two-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than two seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than two paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than five-tenths of one per centum of damaged kernels,

No. 1 Medium-Opaque—Continued.

- (g) may contain no heat damaged kernels, and
- (h) may contain not more than three-tenths of one per centum of other rice or rices, which three-tenths of one per centum may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 2 Medium-Opaque

- (a) shall be white, creamy or grayish, and opaque,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than two and five-tenths per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than seven-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than four seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than four paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat-damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than four entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than one per centum of other rice or rices, which one per centum may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 3 Medium-Opaque

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and opaque, and may be slightly rosy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than five per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain eighty per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twelve seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than ten paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than two and five-tenths per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat-damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than ten entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices, which four per centum may include not more than two per centum of rice of the Short class.

No. 4 Medium-Opaque

- (a) shall be opaque, and may be any color except badly damaged or extremely red,
- (b) may be any texture, but may contain not more than ten per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain seventy per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than three per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twenty-four seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than twenty paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than five per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat-damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than twenty entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Sample Grade Medium-Opaque

shall be milled rice of the class Medium-Opaque which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture.

Short Milled Rice.

SECTION 19. *Grades for Short Milled Rice.*—The class Short shall be divided into five grades, the designations and requirements of which shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 Short

- (a) shall be white or creamy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than one per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety-five per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than two-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than two seeds in five hundred grams,

No. 1 Short—Continued.

- (e) may contain not more than two paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than one per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain no heat-damaged kernels, and
- (h) may contain not more than three-tenths of one per centum of other rice or rices.

No. 2 Short

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than two and five-tenths per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain ninety per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than seven-tenths of one per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than four seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than four paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than two per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than four entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than one per centum of other rice or rices.

No. 3 Short

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than five per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain eighty per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than one and five-tenths per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twelve seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than ten paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than four per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than ten entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

No. 4 Short

- (a) may be any color except badly damaged or extremely red,
- (b) may be any texture, but may contain not more than ten per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain seventy per centum or more of whole kernels, but may contain not more than three per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than thirty-two seeds in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than twenty paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than six per centum of damaged kernels,
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than twenty entire kernels in five hundred grams, and
- (h) may contain not more than four per centum of other rice or rices.

Sample Grade Short

shall be milled rice of the class Short which does not come within the requirements of any of the grades from No. 1 to No. 4, inclusive, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture.

Second Head Milled Rice.

SECTION 20. *Grades for Second Head Milled Rice.*—The class Second Head shall be divided into three grades, the designations and requirements of which shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 Second Head

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and may be opaque,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than five per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain not more than twenty-five per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6½ sieve, or not more than five per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twelve seeds in five hundred grams,

No. 1 Second Head—Continued.

- (e) may contain not more than two paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (f) may contain not more than two per centum of damaged kernels, and
- (g) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than twelve entire kernels in five hundred grams.

No. 2 Second Head

- (a) may be any color except badly damaged or extremely red,
- (b) may be any texture, but may contain not more than ten per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) may contain not more than forty seeds in five hundred grams,
- (d) may contain not more than six paddy grains in five hundred grams,
- (e) may contain not more than six per centum of damaged kernels, and
- (f) may contain heat damaged kernels in a quantity equal to not more than forty entire kernels in five hundred grams.

Sample Grade Second Head

shall be milled rice of the class Second Head which does not come within the requirements of grades No. 1 and No. 2, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture.

Screenings Milled Rice.

SECTION 21. *Grades for Screenings Milled Rice.*—The class screenings shall be divided into three grades, the designations and requirements of which shall be as specified in this section.

No. 1 Screenings

- (a) shall be white, creamy, or grayish, and may be opaque,
- (b) shall be flinty, but may contain not more than five per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain not more than twenty-five per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve, or not more than ten per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 5½ sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than twenty seeds in five hundred grams, and
- (e) may contain not more than two paddy grains in five hundred grams.

No. 2 Screenings

- (a) may be any color except badly damaged or extremely red,
- (b) may be any texture, but may contain not more than ten per centum of chalky kernels,
- (c) shall contain not more than fifty per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 6 sieve, or not more than fifteen per centum of broken kernels which will pass readily through a No. 5½ sieve,
- (d) may contain not more than sixty seeds in five hundred grams, and
- (e) may contain not more than six paddy grains in five hundred grams.

Sample Grade Screenings

shall be milled rice of the class Screenings which does not come within the requirements of grades No. 1 and No. 2, or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than fourteen and one-half per centum of moisture.

Mixed Milled Rice.

SECTION 22. *Grades for Mixed Milled Rice.*—Mixed milled rice shall be graded according to the grade requirements of the class of milled rice which predominates over each other class in the mixture; the grade designations of such rice shall include successively in the order named, the number of the grade or the words "Sample Grade," as the case may be, the word "Mixed," and, in the order of its predominance, the name and approximate percentage of the whole kernels of each class of rice in the mixture.

APPENDIX.

Sections 16 to 22, inclusive, of the proposed official grain standards of the United States for milled rice, tabulated and abridged. (See Note.)

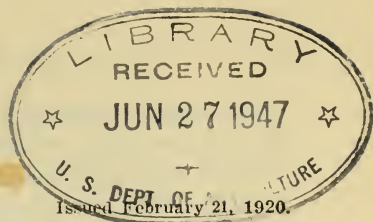
Class.	Grade.	Dam- aged ker- nels.	Number permitted in 500 grams.				Size separations.				Rice of other classes.		Color.
			Heat- dam- aged ker- nels.	Seeds.	Paddy grains.	Whole ker- nels.	Broken kernels through sieves.		Chalky ker- nels.	Total.	Short.		
							No. 5½.	No. 6.				No. 6½.	
Long	No. 1.....	P. cl.	No.	No.	No.	P. cl.	P. cl.	P. cl.	P. cl.	P. cl.	P. cl.	P. cl.	White or creamy. White, creamy, or grayish. White, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	No. 2.....	0.5	2	2	2	95.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	
	No. 3.....	1.0	4	4	4	85.0	0.5	1.5	3.0	4.0	0.5	1.0	
	No. 4.....	2.5	8	8	8	75.0	1.5	3.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	
Medium	Sample grade 1.....	5.0	16	20	16	65.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	White or creamy. White, creamy, or grayish. White, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	No. 1.....	0.5	None.	2	2	95.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	
	No. 2.....	1.5	4	4	4	90.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	
	No. 3.....	2.5	10	12	10	80.0	1.5	3.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	
Medium-Opaque	No. 4.....	5.0	20	24	20	70.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	White or creamy. White, creamy, or grayish. White, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	No. 1.....	0.5	None.	2	2	95.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	
	No. 2.....	1.5	4	4	4	90.0	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	
	No. 3.....	2.5	10	12	10	80.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	
Short	No. 4.....	5.0	20	24	20	70.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	White or creamy. White, creamy, or grayish. White, creamy, or grayish, and may be slightly rosy. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	Sample grade 1.....	1.0	None.	2	2	95.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	
	No. 1.....	2.0	4	4	4	90.0	0.7	0.7	2.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	
	No. 2.....	4.0	10	12	10	80.0	1.5	3.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	
Second Head	No. 3.....	6.0	20	32	20	70.0	3.0	3.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	White, creamy, or grayish, and may be opaque. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	Sample grade 1.....	2.0	12	12	2	6	5.0	25.0	3.0	.....	.....	.....
	No. 1.....	6.0	40	40	6	6	10.0	40.0	10.0	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Screenings	Sample grade 1.....	White, creamy, or grayish, and may be opaque. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed	Sample grade 1.....	White, creamy, or grayish, and may be opaque. Any color except badly damaged or extremely red.
	No. 1.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. 2.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	No. 3.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Sample grade shall be milled rice which does not come within the requirements of any of the other grades of the class to which it belongs or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, or is musty or sour, or is heating, hot, infested with weevils or other insects injurious to stored rice, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality, or contains more than one-tenth of one per centum of foreign material excepting seeds, or contains more than one-tenth per centum of moisture.

Note.—The figures in the above tabulation in all cases, except whole kernels, indicate maximum limit; the figures under whole kernels indicate minimum limit. The above is merely an abridged tabulation of the proposed official grain standards of the United States for milled rice. For the definition and requirements of the classes of milled rice see section 15.

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S. R. A.—Markets 60.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF MARKETS,

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Chief.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 60.

**FINDINGS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING
VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE UNITED STATES GRAIN
STANDARDS ACT.**

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act and otherwise by law applicable to the Department of Agriculture, an investigation was made of certain alleged facts and circumstances relating to the shipment of shelled corn by N. B. Updike, trading and doing business under the name of Updike Grain Company, from Omaha, Nebraska, to the Albert H. Buehrle Company of Youngstown, Ohio, and after due notice to said N. B. Updike and all other parties interested, and to the licensed inspector who inspected the grain hereinbefore mentioned, a hearing in respect to said matter was held before an official of the Department of Agriculture, at Omaha, Nebraska, on June 20, 1919, at which place and time appeared O. M. Smith, representing himself to be manager of the Updike Grain Company, G. R. Speddy, representing the Albert H. Buehrle Company, and T. W. Milligan, licensed inspector.

Whereupon, it appearing that the said O. M. Smith was then and there without specific authority from said N. B. Updike to represent the latter at said hearing, an adjournment was taken to the following day, at which time said parties again appeared, the said O. M. Smith presenting the following communication signed by N. B. Updike and dated June 21, 1919:

This letter will be authority for O. M. Smith to represent the Updike Grain Company and the N. B. Updike Company in the case of the Updike Grain Company versus United States Department of Agriculture with reference to inspection of car Central of Georgia 50178.

Thereupon oral testimony was submitted, and other documentary evidence introduced. Upon consideration of all of the evidence pre-

sented at said hearing, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine, and order to be published my findings, as follows:

That the shelled corn contained in car designated as Central of Georgia 50178 was inspected and graded at the Updike elevator in Omaha, Nebraska, by the said inspector, licensed under the United States grain standards Act, under date of March 27, 1918, and that certificate No. 4568A was issued by him on said date stating the grade of said corn to be No. 4 White, according to the official grain standards of the United States;

That the Updike Grain Company having, on or about March 21, 1918, entered into a contract for the sale of certain quantities of shelled corn of the grade of No. 3 White, to the Albert H. Buehrle Company, of Youngstown, Ohio, thereafter shipped to them at Ashtabula, Ohio, the car of corn herein described;

That, at the time of making out the invoice hereinafter mentioned for said shipment, the said Updike Grain Company had actual notice and knew that said car of corn had been inspected, graded, and certificated as No. 4 White by said licensed inspector as hereinbefore set forth, and that no other grade is shown to have been assigned to said corn by any licensed inspector; and

That, notwithstanding said knowledge, the said Updike Grain Company, by means of an invoice dated March 27, 1918, which was forwarded to said Albert H. Buehrle Company, and without furnishing the said Albert H. Buehrle Company with the above mentioned inspection certificate, represented to said Albert H. Buehrle Company that the corn in said car was No. 3 White, according to the official grain standards of the United States, a grade other than that shown by the aforesaid inspection certificate, contrary to the following provision of section 5 of the United States grain standards Act:

That no person, except as permitted in section four, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this act; * * *

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia, this 18th day of November, 1919.

(Signed)

D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act and otherwise by law applicable to the Department of Agriculture, an investigation was made of certain alleged facts and circumstances relating to a certain shipment of shelled corn by the Parker Corn Company, a cor-

poration formed under the laws of Missouri, from Kansas City, Kansas, through the State of Missouri, to Allen, Kansas, for the account of the Choctaw Sales Company, of Kansas City, Kansas. After due notice to the said Parker Corn Company, the inspector who inspected the grain hereinbefore mentioned, and to all other interested parties, hearings in respect to said matter were held before an official of the Department of Agriculture, at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 27, and July 30, 1919, at the first of which hearings appeared A. J. McCoy and J. H. Cartland in behalf of the Choctaw Sales Company, and Licensed Inspector T. L. Harris, and at the latter of which hearings appeared J. F. Parker, President, and C. H. Manning, Secretary of the Parker Corn Company, and submitted testimony, and at which hearings other oral and documentary evidence was introduced.

Upon consideration of all of the evidence presented at said hearings, I, D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine, and order to be published my findings as follows:

That the shelled corn in car designated as IC 24125 was inspected and graded in Kansas City, Kansas, on March 17, 1919, by an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act, upon arrival thereof, and certificate No. 53005 was issued under said date by the licensed inspector, stating the grade of said corn to be No. 5 Mixed, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on the same date the said corn thereafter was purchased by the Parker Corn Company as No. 5 Mixed corn.

That, after such purchase as No. 5 Mixed corn, the Parker Corn Company, notwithstanding the grade shown by the official inspection certificate aforesaid, and on the basis of the opinion of said J. F. Parker that a sample of the corn furnished by a private sampling bureau showed the grade to be No. 4 Yellow, sold said corn to the Choctaw Sales Company, after exhibiting said sample to its representative, for shipment to Allen, Kansas, as No. 4 Yellow corn, and caused the same to be transferred for the purpose of such shipment into car R. I. 40526.

That, after the sale of the corn in Car IC 24125 aforesaid, and after the transfer of the said corn into car R. I. 40526, the said corn was inspected, for the purpose of such shipment from Kansas City, Kansas, through the State of Missouri, to Allen, Kansas, by the said T. L. Harris, an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act, who issued certificate No. 53572 thereupon, stating the grade thereof to be No. 5 Mixed, according to the official grain standards of the United States, such inspection having been made on March 21, 1919, and delivery for shipment and shipment of said car R. I. 40526 having been made on March 22, 1919.

That the Parker Corn Company on March 18, 1919, confirmed to the Choctaw Sales Company the sale of the aforesaid corn on the basis of grade No. 4, at \$1.59 per bushel, prompt shipment, guaranteed grades, and on March 22, 1919, by means of a certain invoice represented to the Choctaw Sales Company that the corn in car R. I. 40526 was to be applied on the sale aforesaid, and did demand payment therefor at the agreed price for corn of the grade of No. 4 Yellow, that is to say \$1.59 per bushel.

That at the time of making out the invoice above mentioned, the Parker Corn Company had actual notice and knew that said car of corn had been inspected and graded upon arrival as hereinbefore set forth, and that said inspector had assigned to said corn the grade above mentioned, and no other grade is shown to have been assigned to said car of corn by any licensed inspector other than the grade of No. 5 Mixed on March 21, as aforesaid.

That, notwithstanding said knowledge, the said Parker Corn Company, in the manner aforesaid, and without furnishing the Choctaw Sales Company with any inspection certificate, represented to said Company that the corn in said car was No. 4 Yellow, according to the official grain standards of the United States, a grade other than that shown by the aforesaid inspection certificates, contrary to the following provision of section 5 of the United States grain standards Act:

That no person, except as permitted in section four, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act; * * *

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia, this 26th day of November, 1919.

(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act and otherwise by law applicable to the Department of Agriculture, an investigation was made of certain alleged facts and circumstances relating to various shipments in interstate commerce of shelled corn by W. H. Merritt and E. L. Merritt, trading and doing business under the firm name and style of the Merritt Grain Company. After due notice to said Merritt Grain Company, hearings in respect to said shipments were held before an official of the Department of Agriculture at Chicago, Illinois, on August 1, 1919, and August 8, 1919, at which place and times said E. L. Merritt appeared on behalf of said Merritt Grain

Company and submitted testimony, and other oral and documentary evidence was introduced:

Therefore, upon consideration of all the evidence presented at said hearings, I. D. F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine, and order to be published my findings, as follows:

1. That on or about October 8, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, through A. W. Pettebone & Company, of Wilkes Barre, Pa., as broker, entered into a contract with the Dayton Milling Company, of Towanda, Pa., calling for the shipment of one car of No. 3 White corn to said Dayton Milling Company, at Towanda, Pa., at the price of \$1.64 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel, "subject to western weights and grades."

That the shelled corn contained in car designated as C. B. & Q. 132328 was inspected and graded at Chicago, Ill., by an inspector licensed under the U. S. grain standards Act and, under date of October 22, 1918, certificate No. 507 was issued by such licensed inspector stating the grade of said corn to be No. 4 White, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on or about October 23, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, pursuant to said contract, shipped from Chicago, Ill., to said Dayton Milling Company, at Towanda, Pa., the said car C. B. & Q. 132328.

That the said Merritt Grain Company forwarded to said Dayton Milling Company an invoice dated October 24, 1918, in which the corn in said car C. B. & Q. 132328 is designated as "White Corn, Price \$1.64 $\frac{3}{4}$," which is the same price as that stipulated in said contract for No. 3 White corn.

That a copy of said certificate No. 507 was forwarded by the said Merritt Grain Company to A. W. Pettebone & Company; and that the said Merritt Grain Company did not forward a copy of said certificate No. 507 to the said Dayton Milling Company, nor advise the said Dayton Milling Company of the grade assigned by said certificate to the corn contained in said car C. B. & Q. 132328.

2. That on or about July 16, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company entered into a contract with the Lake Shore Elevator Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, calling for the "prompt" shipment of one car of No. 2 Yellow corn to said Lake Shore Elevator Company, at Senecaville, Ohio, at the price of \$1.85 per bushel, Chicago "official weights and grades to govern."

That the shelled corn contained in car designated as G. T. 103125 was inspected and graded at Chicago, Ill., by an inspector licensed under the U. S. grain standards Act, and under date of July 25, 1918, certificate No. 98 was issued by such licensed inspector stating the grade of said corn to be No. 3 Yellow corn, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on or about July 25, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, pursuant to said contract, shipped from Chicago, Ill., to the said Lake Shore Elevator Company, at Senecaville, Ohio, the said car G. T. 103125.

That the said Merritt Grain Company forwarded to said Lake Shore Elevator Company an invoice dated July 25, 1918, referring to a "sale 7/16," in which the corn in said car G. T. 103125 was designated as "Yellow corn, price \$1.85," which is the same price as that stipulated in said contract for No. 2 Yellow corn.

3. That on or about June 20, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, through Clouston & Chambers Company, of Huntington, W. Va., entered into a contract with the Keister Milling Company, of Huntington, W. Va., calling for the shipment of five cars of No. 3 Yellow corn to said Keister Milling Company, at Huntington, W. Va., at the price of \$1.73 per bushel, "subject to Chicago grades."

That the shelled corn contained in car designated as P. R. R. 42454 was inspected and graded at Chicago by an inspector licensed under the U. S. grain standards Act and under date of June 10, 1918, certificate No. 663 was issued by such licensed inspector stating the grade of said corn to be No. 4 Yellow, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on or about June 21, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, pursuant to said contract, shipped from Chicago, Ill., to said Keister Milling Company, at Huntington, W. Va., the said car P. R. R. 42454.

That the said Merritt Grain Company forwarded to said Keister Milling Company an invoice dated June 21, 1918, in which the corn in said car P. R. R. 42454 is designated as "Yellow Corn, price \$1.73," which is the same price as that stipulated in said contract for No. 3 Yellow corn.

4. That on or about February 18, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, through Clouston & Chambers Company, of Huntington, W. Va., entered into a contract with the Keister Milling Company, of Huntington, W. Va., calling for the shipment of 10 cars of No. 3 White corn to said Keister Milling Company, at Huntington, W. Va., at the price of \$2.06½ per bushel, "Chicago weights and grades."

That the shelled corn contained in car designated as M. & St. L. 4720 was "in" inspected "heavily loaded" at Chicago on May 13, 1918, by an inspector licensed under the U. S. grain standards Act as No. 3 White; that on the same day the said Merritt Grain Company bought said car of corn as No. 3 White, which corn on May 25, 1918, was transferred into car B. & O. 37562 and on the same date retransferred into car V. G. N. 61240, which car of corn was inspected and graded at Chicago, Ill., by an inspector licensed under the

U. S. grain standards Act, and under date of May 25, 1919, certificate No. 498 was issued by such licensed inspector stating the grade of said corn to be No. 5 White, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on or about May 25, 1918, the said Merritt Grain Company, pursuant to said contract, shipped from Chicago, Ill., to said Keister Milling Company, at Huntington, W. Va., the said car V. G. N. 61240.

That the said Merritt Grain Company forwarded to said Keister Milling Company an invoice dated May 25, 1918, in which the corn in said car V. G. N. 61240 is designated as "3 White Corn, Price \$2.06½."

That at the time of making all of the above mentioned shipments the said Merritt Grain Company was in possession of actual notice and knew that said cars had been inspected and graded as hereinbefore set forth, and that said inspectors had assigned to each of said cars of corn the grades set forth as aforesaid, in accordance with the official grain standards of the United States, and no other grade is shown to have been assigned to any of said cars of corn by any licensed inspector other than the grades hereinbefore mentioned.

That notwithstanding said knowledge the said Merritt Grain Company, in the manner aforesaid and without furnishing any of the consignees with any inspection certificate or advising them the grade shown therein, represented to the respective consignees that each of said cars of corn was of a grade other than that shown by the aforesaid inspection certificates, contrary to the following provision of section 5 of the United States grain standards Act:

That no person, except as permitted in section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act; * * *

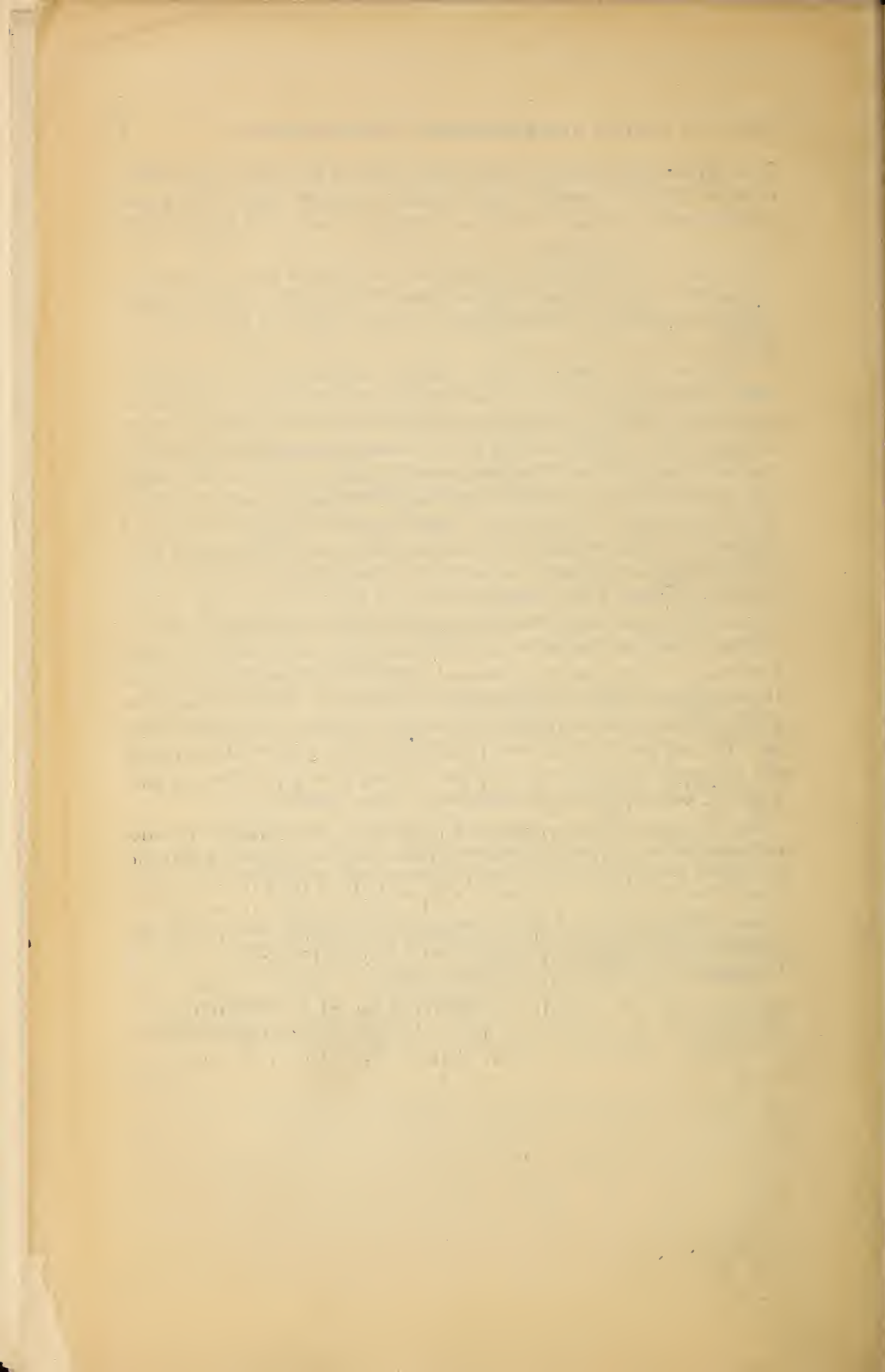
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia this ninth day of January, 1920.

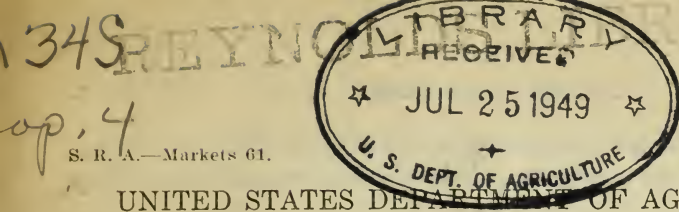
(Signed)

D. F. HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

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ISSUED JUNE 2, 1920

op. 4
S. R. A.—Markets 61.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF MARKETS,
GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Chief.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(MARKETS) No. 61.

INFORMATION CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES
WAREHOUSE ACT.¹

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A SHORT DISCUSSION OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT,
WHAT IT PROVIDES, AND ITS PURPOSES.

CENTRAL PURPOSE OF THE ACT.

The central purpose of the United States warehouse Act, which became a law on August 11, 1916, is to establish a form of warehouse receipt for cotton, grain, wool, tobacco, and flaxseed which will make these receipts easily and widely negotiable as delivery orders or as collateral for loans and, therefore, of definite assistance in financing crops. This purpose the Act aims to attain by licensing and bonding warehouses under conditions which will insure the integrity of their

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States warehouse Act are Nos. 27, 53, 57.

receipts and make these receipts reliable evidence of the condition, quality, quantity, and ownership of the products named which may be stored with them.

PRIMARY REQUIREMENTS.

The Secretary of Agriculture, through the Bureau of Markets, will license acceptable warehousemen to operate warehouses for the storage of these products, upon application to him. In order to become licensed the warehouseman must be found solvent, he must agree to abide by the terms and conditions of the warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder, applicable to him, and his warehouse must be found suitable for the proper storage of the products he is to store.

BOND.

He must give a sufficient bond to secure the performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State in which the warehouse is conducted, under his contract with his depositors, and under the United States warehouse Act. The right is given to any person injured through its breach to sue in his own name on the bond for any damages sustained by him.

AUTHORITY IN REGARD TO WAREHOUSES.

The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to inspect warehouses licensed or for which licenses are applied for; to determine whether they are suitable for the proper storage of agricultural products; to prescribe the duties of licensed warehousemen with respect to their care of, and responsibility for, agricultural products; and to examine agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses. Deposits of agricultural products in such warehouses are made subject to the Act and the rules and regulations under it.

RECEIPTS.

Original receipts must be issued for all agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, but only when such products are actually stored at the time of the issuance of the receipts. Additional or further receipts for the same products may only be issued in place of lost or destroyed receipts, and then only under specified conditions.

The form of receipt to be issued by these licensed warehousemen must be approved by the Secretary and must contain certain information considered essential. Included in these terms there must be a definite statement of the grade (except that upon the request of the depositor, the grade of non-fungible agricultural products may be omitted) and weight of the product stored for which the warehouse-

man is responsible, a definite statement of the responsibility for insurance on the stored product, and a definite statement of the warehouse charges for which the warehouseman claims a lien.

The statement of weight and grade is perhaps of the most importance to the depositors of cotton. It gives the receipt the utmost value as a collateral, as it furnishes the banker with a basis for valuation.

This service should eliminate the present practice of "peddling" cotton, and reduce the excessive sampling of the bales. It should enable the farmer to take his cotton directly to the warehouse when bringing it to market, and, having been provided with a receipt bearing a description of his bale, he could take the receipt to the various buyers for their offers. There should be no need of more than one sampling of a bale of cotton, provided the grade is certificated at the time of this sampling, and if the buyers are confident that the statement of grade on the receipt is correct, they will not demand a newly drawn sample of their own. It is essential, of course, that the grade be furnished by a capable and disinterested grader, for this arrangement to be satisfactory.

A proper system of grade certification is one of the crying needs of the cotton farmer. Many buyers who come into contact with the farmer know little more about cotton classification than the average farmer. It is as essential that the farmer be protected from this ignorance as it is for him to be protected from the dishonesty of some of the buyers. In order to play safe, the ignorant buyer will systematically undergrade the cotton, as surely as will the dishonest one. So far as the farmer is concerned, he is the loser in either case. A mistake, either through intent or through ignorance, of one grade, costs the farmer from \$3.50 in the higher grades to perhaps as much as \$20.00 or \$25.00 in the lower grades, according to the differences in value between the grades, on each bale undergraded. In the staple cottons this loss is very much greater.

DELIVERY OF PRODUCTS.

Upon demand of depositors or lawful holders of receipts, licensed warehousemen, in the absence of some lawful excuse, must deliver products stored without unnecessary delay. The demand for delivery must be accompanied with an offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien, to surrender the receipt, if negotiable, properly indorsed, and, when requested by the warehouseman, to sign an acknowledgment of the receipt of the products redelivered. Upon the redelivery of the products for which given, all receipts returned must be canceled.

CLASSIFIERS AND WEIGHERS.

The Secretary of Agriculture may also license competent persons to classify and weigh agricultural products stored in licensed warehouses, and to certify the classification or weight of the products. Such licenses may be suspended or revoked at any time if the licensee fails to perform his duties properly. All grain, flaxseed, and other fungible products stored for interstate or foreign commerce in licensed warehouses must be inspected and graded by persons licensed for the purpose. Authority is given to establish official standards for the agricultural products named in the Act, and the standards established under any other act of Congress are adopted for the purpose of the warehouse Act.

RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Licensed warehousemen are required to keep in safe places complete and correct records of all agricultural products stored and withdrawn, and of receipts issued, returned, and canceled. They must also make detailed reports to the Secretary of Agriculture as often as required. Their books, records, papers, and accounts are subject to examination by the Department of Agriculture.

REVOCATION OF LICENSE.

The Secretary of Agriculture is required to publish the names, locations, and addresses of all warehouses and persons licensed under the Act, with lists of all licenses revoked and the causes of termination. He may publish his findings whenever he determines that a licensed warehouseman is not performing fully his duties under the Act. He may suspend or revoke any license if the licensee fails to comply with the Act or the rules and regulations. He also may suspend or revoke any license issued to a warehouseman if unreasonable and exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered.

The Act expressly provides that nothing contained in it shall be construed to interfere with State laws relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders, and classifiers, or with similar Federal laws. On the contrary, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with officials charged with the enforcement of such State laws in order to carry out the provisions of the United States warehouse Act.

PENALTIES.

Punishment by fine or imprisonment or both may be imposed on any person who counterfeits, forges, or uses without proper authority any license issued under the Act, or who issues or utters a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, or who uses a name or descrip-

tion conveying the impression that a warehouse is designated as bonded under the Act unless the bond actually has been filed and approved or the license issued remains unsuspended and unrevoked.

COST OF BECOMING LICENSED.

The cost of becoming licensed under the Federal Act is almost nominal, the cost of the bond being the principal item of expense. In addition to the cost of bond the only expense to the warehouseman is a license fee of \$2 and an inspection fee, based on the storage capacity of the warehouse, at the rate of \$1 for each 1,000 bales of the capacity. The minimum inspection fee that is charged is \$5 and the maximum, \$50. The amount of bond also is based on the storage capacity of the warehouse at the rate of \$5 per bale, the minimum bond acceptable being \$5,000 and the maximum usually \$50,000. No charge is made for inspections subsequent to the initial inspection unless they are made at the specific request of the warehouseman.

BENEFITS IN BECOMING LICENSED.

Among the benefits, both to the warehouseman and to his patrons, from becoming a member of the Federal system, it may be definitely stated that a material saving in the cost of insurance will be effected on cotton stored in licensed warehouses. Reductions of 10 per cent to 25 per cent of schedule rates have been granted by rate-making agencies, and while the maximum credit is not in effect over the whole of the cotton-producing section the Department of Agriculture is doing everything in its power to secure this credit uniformly for every warehouse becoming licensed. Thus the insurance underwriters give a tangible recognition to the creation of a better moral class of risk, and the value of Government supervision and inspections.

The licensed warehouse, bonded to the Government and under Government supervision, offers a service to the farmer and merchant which will assist him to market his product properly, and it behooves every farmer and merchant to demand that the warehouse storing his product become a member of such system, and to demand that the banker to whom he tenders this gilt-edge security in obtaining loans give it the proper recognition in reduced interest rates. The banker is in a position to do this, if he will, because by reason of the high value of the paper he should be enabled to rediscount his loans to greater advantage and secure cheaper money, and he should allow his patrons a share of his increased profits on this class of business.

It will be seen that some of the most important benefits to be derived from the legislation are the following: (1) Uniformity in the

terms and conditions of the receipts will equalize their value in different localities; (2) Federal supervision will give the receipt a value that can not be obtained through other operation; (3) the statement of grade and weight on the receipt when made by the persons licensed under the Act will furnish an accurate, substantial basis of valuation; (4) farm products, when represented by receipts issued under the Act, will be brought into intimate touch with those who have credit to extend; (5) with adequate credit available, and with a definite idea of the value of his product, the producer will be in a position to market his product more intelligently; (6) by becoming licensed the warehouseman and his patrons will be able to secure cheaper insurance rates on the cotton stored in his warehouse.

The Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture is charged with the administration of the warehouse Act, and applications for licenses may be made to the Chief of the Bureau.

**THE AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT
(ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 24, 1919).**

The Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920 (approved July 24, 1919), amended the United States warehouse Act as follows:

That, effective on and after the passage of this Act, Section 6 of said United States warehouse Act is hereby amended by striking out of the first sentence of said section the words "other than personal security", and by striking out at the end of the second sentence of said section the words "including the requirements of fire insurance"; and Section 18 of said Act is hereby amended by striking out at the end of said section the words "if it have plainly and conspicuously embodied in its written or printed terms a provision that such receipt is not negotiable."

The original Act made it necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to require that bonds with other than personal security be given by warehousemen licensed under the Act. The practical effect of this was to limit such bonds to those executed by surety companies. Under the first amendment above quoted, striking out the words "other than personal security," the Secretary of Agriculture is able to accept personal security on such bonds when such security is good and sufficient.

The second amendment, striking out the words "including the requirements of fire insurance," makes it possible to omit this language from the conditions of warehousemen's bonds given under the Act. The duties of the warehouseman with respect to insurance are changed in the revised regulations.

The third amendment is of special interest to warehousemen already licensed as well as many who contemplate being licensed. It

strikes out the words in Section 18 of the Act "if it have plainly and conspicuously embodied in its written or printed terms a provision that such receipt is not negotiable." Many warehousemen and their customers have shown to the Department that frequently the business of depositors is so conducted that it is not necessary in all cases to state the grade in the warehousemen's receipt, that in many cases the depositors themselves determine the grade of their products, and therefore that an unwarranted expense and responsibility would be imposed upon the warehouseman which would result in increased charges to the customer. The necessity for stating the grade in the receipt has been regarded as an obstacle in some instances to becoming licensed under the Act. The amendment permits a licensed warehouseman to issue a negotiable receipt for cotton or other non-fungible agricultural product for which he holds a license, without determining the grade of such product or stating its grade in the receipt, when so requested by the depositor unless otherwise required by the law of the State in which the warehouse is located. It is to be understood that when the depositor desires the grade stated on his negotiable receipt, the amendment is without effect, as the grade must be stated unless the depositor requests that such statement be omitted from the receipt.

THE RECENT REVISION OF THE REGULATIONS FOR COTTON WAREHOUSES UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

The amendments to the original Act necessitated amending the regulations for cotton warehouses to some extent, and the experience of the Bureau in administering the Act under the original cotton regulations made apparent the desirability of making certain changes in the original regulations that would improve them and make them more workable and applicable to existing warehouse practices. A general revision of the cotton warehouse regulations, therefore, was made and issued on September 15, 1919, as Office of the Secretary Circular No. 143.

The most important, in effect, of the changes from the original regulations that were made are as follows:

(a) Various changes in Regulation 2, which made it possible to simplify greatly the form of application for warehousemen's license.

(b) The addition of a new section (Sec. 5) in Regulation 2, requiring that warehousemen licensed or applying for license, have and maintain, above all exemptions and liabilities unencumbered assets, liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of the warehouse, to the extent of at least \$5 per bale of its cotton storage capacity, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets in accordance with the

regulations. This section further provides for the substitution of additional bond, for a deficiency, not exceeding 50 per cent, in the necessary net assets, provides for a minimum of \$2,000, and a maximum of \$100,000, in the required assets, and specifies that for the purposes of the section paid in capital stock as such shall not be considered a liability in determining the amount of net assets. Provision is made in the revised regulations (Reg. 10, Sec. 1) for an exception to this requirement, in the case of State warehouse systems, where a State official is the licensed warehouseman.

(c) An important change in Regulation 3, (Warehouse Bonds), is incorporated in Section 2 of the revised regulations. This change provides that where a warehouseman applies for a license to conduct two or more warehouses in the same State, and his assets as a warehouseman are subject to the liabilities of each of the warehouses, he may give a single bond, based on the combined capacities of the warehouses, at the rate of \$5 per bale of such combined capacity, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000. Under the original regulations, each warehouse would have had to stand on its own merits in this connection, and a separate bond must have been given for each warehouse at the specified rate.

(d) The entire Regulation 4 in the original regulations (Classification of Licensed Warehouses) was eliminated in the revised regulations. No distinction by class designation of licensed warehouses is made under the new regulations. This change removes the necessity for stating on the receipt the class designation (A, B, or C) heretofore required and also permits the elimination of the specific statement on the receipt in regard to guarantee of weight and grade heretofore required to be stated on the receipt in the old Regulation 5.

(e) The old Paragraph 5 of Section 1 of Regulation 5 is changed in the revised regulations (Par. 5 of Sec. 1 of Reg. 4) so that it will no longer be necessary for weighing apparatus, used for the purpose of ascertaining the weight of cotton stated on a receipt, to be approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets before it can be used for that purpose. The changed paragraph makes such apparatus subject to examination by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets and provides that if he finds such apparatus inaccurate he may disapprove it, after which disapproval it may not be used unless such disapproval be withdrawn.

(f) Two new sections have been added to the regulation relating to warehouse receipts (Secs. 7 and 8 of Regulation 4 of the

revised regulations). The first of these prohibits a licensed warehouseman from compelling or attempting to compel the depositor of cotton in his warehouse to request the issuance of a receipt omitting the statement of grade. The second added section requires that, in case a negotiable receipt is issued without a statement of grade, it shall bear the words "Cotton not graded" clearly and conspicuously written or stamped on its face.

(g) The old Regulation 6, (Duties of Licensed Warehousemen), which becomes Regulation 5 in the revision has been changed in a number of instances. Perhaps the most important of all changes made in the entire revision of the regulations, occurs in Section 1 of Regulation 5. Under the old regulations the licensed warehouseman was required to keep all cotton, while in his custody as a licensed warehouseman, fully insured against all loss or damage caused by fire or lightning, unless otherwise requested by the depositor. In the revision, the warehouseman is required to insure to the extent so requested in writing and only when he is so requested.

(h) Section 9 in Regulation 5 of the revised regulations is changed so that instead of making it a requirement that the licensed warehouseman attach a numbered tag to each bale of cotton received into his licensed warehouse (Sec. 9 of Reg. 6 of the original regulations) he is now permitted if he so desires, to omit attaching his tag, if there is already a tag meeting the requirements of this section attached to the bale.

(i) A new section (Sec. 10) is added to Regulation 5 which makes it a requirement that a licensed warehouseman arrange the cotton in his warehouse for which a receipt under the Act is given so that the tag on each bale is visible and readily accessible, and further requires that he arrange all other cotton in his licensed warehouse so as to permit an accurate count thereof.

In addition to the changes above mentioned there are a number of minor changes in the revision which do not materially effect the sense of the original regulations.¹

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVISED REGULATIONS FOR COTTON WAREHOUSES UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO CIRCULAR NO. 143.

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States warehouse Act of August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Stats. at L., pp. 446-486), as amended by Act of July 24, 1919, (Public

¹ The revised regulations for cotton warehouses have been issued in Office of the Secretary Circular No. 143, and copies of this pamphlet may be secured from the Bureau of Markets at Washington, D. C., on request.

No. 22), I, David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public notice of the following amendment to the regulations for cotton warehouses of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated September 15, 1919, under said Act, said amendment to be effective immediately.

Amend regulation 10, section 1, so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Every person applying for a license, or licensed, under section 9 of the Act, shall, as such, be subject to all portions of these regulations, except section 5 of regulation 2, so far as they may relate to warehousemen. In case there is a law of any State providing for a system of warehouses owned, operated, or leased by such State, a person applying for a license under section 9 of the Act, to accept the custody of cotton and to store the same in any of said warehouses, may, in lieu of a bond or bonds, complying with sections 1 and 2 of regulation 3, file with the Secretary a single bond meeting the requirements of the Act and regulations, in such form, and in such amount not less than five thousand dollars as he shall prescribe, to insure the performance by such person, with respect to the acceptance of the custody of cotton and its storage in the warehouses in such system for which licenses are or may be issued, of his obligations arising during the periods of such licenses, and in addition, if desired by the applicant, during the periods of any renewals or extensions thereof. In fixing the amount of such bond, consideration shall be given, among other appropriate factors, to the character of the warehouses involved, their actual or contemplated capacity, the bonding requirements of the State, and its liability with respect to such warehouses. If the Secretary shall find the existence of conditions warranting such action, there shall be added to the amount of the bond so fixed, a further amount, fixed by him, to meet such conditions.



In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia this sixteenth day of October, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

(Signed) D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

The principal effect of this amendment is to permit a State official or other person authorized by a State law providing for a system of warehouses owned, operated or leased by such State, who applies for a license under Section 9 of the warehouse Act, to file a single bond in an amount not less than \$5,000 fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture and in such form as he shall prescribe, to cover the obligations arising thereunder with respect to all warehouses in such State system for which licenses are or may be issued.

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO CIRCULAR NO. 113.

"By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States warehouse Act of August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Stat. L., p. 486), as amended July 24, 1919, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, do make, prescribe, publish, and give public

notice of the following amendment to the revised regulations for cotton warehouses of the Secretary of Agriculture dated September 15, 1919, under said Act, said amendment to be effective on and after March 1, 1920.

Amend regulation 5, section 1, by adding the following paragraphs thereto:

Paragraph 3. Except as provided in paragraph 4 of this section, each licensed warehouseman shall preserve, in a place of safety approved in writing for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, a sample drawn, in accordance with sections 4 and 5 of regulation 8, from each bale of cotton for which a receipt is issued under the Act. Each such sample shall be preserved as long as the bale from which it was drawn remains in the custody of the licensed warehouseman and until the termination of his liability with respect to such bale by redelivery thereof or otherwise; and such sample shall be preserved in such manner that its identity with such bale can be readily ascertained at any time.

Paragraph 4. Such preservation of a sample will not be required if (a) the receipt shows the grade or other class of the cotton in accordance with the Act and these regulations, or (b) the warehouseman or the licensed classifier for the warehouse involved shall preserve a cotton class certificate, or a true copy thereof, issued in accordance with these regulations for the cotton, or (c) the warehouseman shall have obtained in advance the written permission of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets not to preserve such samples. Such permission will be granted only after consideration of its probable effect upon the storage and insurance interests of parties concerned. In the case of any warehouseman whose application for license shall be filed on or after the effective date of this paragraph, the request for such permission, if desired, shall be filed before such license is granted. In the case of a warehouseman whose application for license was filed, or to whom a license was issued, prior to the effective date of this paragraph, the request for such permission, if desired, shall be filed before the expiration of one month following such date.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed, in the District of Columbia, this first day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty.

(Signed) E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture."



If all the receipts issued by the warehouseman show the grade or other class of the cotton in accordance with the Act and regulations, it will not be necessary for the warehouseman either to preserve samples of the cotton stored or to obtain permission from the Chief of the Bureau of Markets not to preserve such samples. Furthermore, if the warehouseman or the licensed classifier for the warehouse preserve cotton class certificates for the cotton, issued in accordance with the regulations under the Act, it will not be necessary for the warehouseman either to preserve such samples or to obtain permission not to preserve them. On the contrary, if the warehouse receipt does

not show the grade or other class of the cotton, and if neither the warehouseman nor the licensed classifier preserve cotton class certificates; it will then be necessary for the warehouseman either to preserve samples of cotton stored in the warehouse in a place of safety approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or to obtain written permission from the Chief of the Bureau of Markets not to preserve such samples.

Reductions in insurance rates on cotton stored in licensed warehouses have been granted by insurance companies, based, in part, upon the availability of definite information upon which the value of cotton destroyed by fire may be determined. If the receipt shows the grade or other class of the cotton, or if the warehouseman or his licensed classifier preserve cotton class certificates for the cotton, such information is readily available. While the Bureau feels that it is desirable in most cases that the cotton should be classed and a record kept of its classification, yet it is possible under the amended Act to issue receipts without having the cotton classed. Such receipts do not carry sufficient information for the purpose mentioned, and, in order that in such cases the information may be available from other sources, the regulation providing for the preservation of samples has been adopted. The regulation is drawn in the interests of warehousemen and their customers in order to enable them to obtain the benefit of the reduced insurance rates.

However, it may be that in some cases the possession of the information as to the grade or other class of the cotton or the preservation of samples may be unnecessary and hence provision has been made for the warehouseman to secure permission, if he so desires, not to preserve samples.

LIST OF COTTON WAREHOUSEMEN LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1920.

Li- cense No.	Name of warehouseman.	Name of warehouse.	Location.	Capacity in bales.	Amount of bond.	Date license effective.	Date license expires.
1	C. F. Guenther.....	Guenther Public Warehouse.....	San Antonio, Tex.	4,000	\$20,000	Nov. 1, 1919.....	Oct. 31, 1920.
13	Marlow Warehouse and Storage Co.....	Marlow Warehouse and Storage Co.'s Warehouse.....	Marlow, Okla.....	800	5,000	May 26, 1919.....	May 25, 1920.
15	J. B. Johns.....	J. B. Johns' Warehouse.....	Reidsville, Ga.....	700	5,000	Jan. 20, 1919.....	Jan. 19, 1920. ¹
17	Talladega Compress and Warehouse Co.....	Talladega Bonded Warehouse.....	Talladega, Ala.....	2,500	12,500	Oct. 8, 1918.....	July 31, 1919. ²
18	Farmer's Warehouse Co.....	Farmer's Warehouse.....	Jefferson, Ga.....	3,000	15,000	Oct. 1, 1919.....	Sept. 30, 1920.
22	Winer Feed Co.....	Winer Feed Co.'s Warehouse.....	Chattanooga, Tenn	3,000	15,000	Oct. 29, 1918.....	Oct. 25, 1920. ³
30	L. M. Warten.....	Warten's Warehouse.....	Athens, Ala.....	1,000	5,000	Jan. 10, 1919.....	Jan. 9, 1921. ³
39	Farmers Storage Warehouse.....	Farmers Storage Warehouse.....	Sardis, Ga.....	1,000	5,000	Nov. 18, 1919.....	Nov. 17, 1920.
41	Planters Warehouse (Heath & Evans).....	Planters Warehouse.....	Stillmore, Ga.....	800	5,000	Oct. 6, 1919.....	Oct. 5, 1920.
53	Planters Warehouse and Commission Co.....	Planters Warehouse and Commission Co.'s Warehouse.	Eufaw, Ala.....	750	5,000	Oct. 8, 1919.....	Oct. 7, 1920.
55	Joseph W. Smith.....	Reidsville Cotton Warehouse.....	Reidsville, Ga.....	1,000	5,000	Dec. 8, 1919.....	Dec. 7, 1920.
61	Union Warehouse Co.....	Union Warehouse Co.'s Warehouse.....	Thomson, Ga.....	1,500	7,500	Nov. 1, 1919.....	Oct. 31, 1920.
62	H. L. Reeder.....	H. L. Reeder & Co.'s Warehouse.....	Florence, Ala.....	1,000	5,000	Oct. 6, 1919.....	Oct. 5, 1920.
65	Marlboro Warehouse Co.....	Marlboro Warehouse Co.'s Warehouse.....	Bennettsville, S. C.	3,500	17,500	Sept. 29, 1919.....	Sept. 28, 1920.
66	Pates Supply Co.....	Pates Warehouse.....	Pates, N. C.....	700	5,000	Nov. 22, 1919.....	Nov. 21, 1920.
73	General Utility Co.....	General Utility Co.'s Warehouse.....	Dunn, N. C.....	2,000	10,000	Oct. 6, 1919.....	Oct. 5, 1920.
74	Toccoa Bonded Warehouse Co.....	Toccoa Bonded Warehouse.....	Toccoa, Ga.....	1,000	5,000	Mar. 25, 1920.....	Mar. 24, 1921.
77	Darlington Bonded Warehouse.....	Darlington Bonded Warehouse.....	Darlington, S. C...	5,000	25,000	Dec. 8, 1919.....	Dec. 7, 1920.
78	Berkeley County Warehouse.....	Berkeley County Warehouse.....	Monck's Corner, S. C.	2,000	10,000	Nov. 22, 1919.....	Nov. 21, 1920.
79	McDuffie Oil & Fertilizer Co.....	McDuffie Oil & Fertilizer Co.'s Warehouse.....	Thomson, Ga.....	2,500	12,500	Nov. 6, 1919.....	Nov. 5, 1920.
80	E. H. & J. A. Meadows.....	E. H. & J. A. Meadows Warehouse.....	New Bern, N. C....	3,000	15,000	Mar. 25, 1920.....	Mar. 24, 1921.
81	Rowland Tobacco Warehouse Co.....	Rowland Cotton Storage Warehouse.....	Rowland, N. C.....	1,500	7,500	Apr. 1, 1920.....	Mar. 31, 1921.
83	Jewell-Loudermilk Co.....	Jewell-Loudermilk Co.'s Warehouse.....	Gainesville, Ga.....	1,000	5,000	Feb. 2, 1920.....	Feb. 1, 1921.

¹ License canceled Dec. 7, 1919, because licensee discontinued operation of warehouse.

² License expired by its time limitation.

³ License extended.

LIST OF COTTON WEIGHERS AND CLASSIFIERS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT
PRIOR TO APRIL 1, 1920.

Li- cense No.	Name of licensee.	Kind of license.	Warehouse license applies to—	Location of warehouse.	License effective from—
1	C. F. Guenther.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Guenther Public Warehouse.	San Antonio, Tex.	Nov. 1, 1919.
8	John T. O'Quinn.....	Classifier.	Marlow Warehouse and Storage Co.	Marlow, Okla.	June 2, 1919.
31	J. G. Hair.....	Weigher.	Marlow Warehouse and Storage Co.	Marlow, Okla.	June 2, 1919.
16	J. B. Johns I.....	Weigher and Classifier.	J. B. Johns' Warehouse.	Reidsville, Ga.	Jan. 18, 1919.
15	W. O. Wooten I.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Talladega Bonded Warehouse.	Talladega, Ala.	Oct. 8, 1918.
30	R. B. Upshaw I.....	Classifier.	Talladega Bonded Warehouse.	Talladega, Ala.	May 12, 1919.
29	E. G. Stringer I.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Talladega Bonded Warehouse.	Talladega, Ala.	Jan. 15, 1919.
13	John E. Wooten I.....	Weigher.	Talladega Bonded Warehouse.	Talladega, Ala.	Oct. 8, 1918.
28	H. G. Johnson.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Farmers Warehouse.	Jefferson, Ga.	Sept. 30, 1919.
18	A. L. Alsobrook.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Winer Feed Co.'s Warehouse.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Oct. 28, 1918.
50	Geo. Hixon.....	Weigher.	Winer Feed Co.'s Warehouse.	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Oct. 29, 1919.
26	L. M. Warten.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Warren's Warehouse.	Athens, Ala.	Jan. 6, 1919.
40	W. H. Sheppard.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Farmers Storage Warehouse.	Sardis, Ga.	Nov. 17, 1919.
53	A. B. Womaok.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Planters Warehouse.	Stillmore, Ga.	Nov. 6, 1919.
36	O. E. Pearson.....	Weigher.	Planters Warehouse and Commission Co.	Eutaw, Ala.	Oct. 7, 1919.
32	Jos. W. Smith.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Reidsville Cotton Warehouse.	Reidsville, Ga.	Dec. 6, 1919.
46	Ray Walker.....	Weigher and Classifier.	H. L. Reeder & Co.'s Warehouse.	Florence, Ala.	Oct. 3, 1919.
49	H. W. Livermore.....	Weigher.	Pates Supply Co.'s Warehouse.	Pates, N. C.	Nov. 22, 1919.
42	B. O. Townsend.....	Weigher and Classifier.	General Utility Co.'s Warehouse.	Dunn, N. C.	Oct. 4, 1919.
52	Oscar F. Montgomery.....	Weigher and Classifier.	McDuffie Oil & Fertilizer Co.'s Warehouse.	Thomson, Ga.	Nov. 5, 1919.
57	L. C. Loudermilk.....	Weigher.	Jewell-Loudermilk Co.'s Warehouse.	Gainesville, Ga.	Feb. 2, 1920.
43	J. R. Herndon.....	Weigher and Classifier.	Toocoo Bonded Warehouse.	Toocoo, Ga.	Mar. 25, 1920.
45	H. L. Reeder.....	Weigher and Classifier.	H. L. Reeder & Co.'s Warehouse.	Florence, Ala.	Oct. 3, 1919.
54	E. H. Meadows, Jr.....	Weigher and Classifier.	E. H. & J. A. Meadows Warehouse.	New Bern, N. C.	Mar. 25, 1920.
59	J. Edison Lytle.....	Weigher.	Rowland Tobacco Warehouse Co.'s Warehouse.	Rowland, N. C.	Apr. 1, 1920.

¹ License terminated on account of the termination of license of warehouse.

EFFORTS OF THE BUREAU OF MARKETS TO SECURE EQUITABLE CREDITS BY REDUCED INSURANCE RATES ON CONTENTS STORED IN LICENSED WAREHOUSES.

Preliminary conferences with various of the fire insurance rate-making bureaus having jurisdiction in the South, relative to securing a reduction in insurance rates on contents of warehouses licensed under the United States warehouse Act, indicated that these rating bureaus were inclined to grant a substantial credit to these warehouses in recognition of the high class of moral risk in the system and of the value of Government supervision and inspection.

The South-Eastern Underwriters Association, supervising rates for the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, was the first actually to grant the credit. On September 21, 1918, the Secretary of the Association advised the Bureau of Markets by letter to this effect, an extract from which letter is the following:

"* * * This is therefore to advise that the South-Eastern Underwriters Association for the States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, are promulgating today authorization for 25 per cent credit from the rates produced by application of the cotton schedule for such risks as have qualified as Federal Bonded Warehouses."

There remained at this time the arrangement of certain details and also the final negotiations with other interested Bureaus so as to secure uniform reductions to licensed warehouses in all of the cotton producing States.

On December 16, 1918, a meeting at Atlanta was attended by a number of the rating bureaus. Plans were discussed for cooperation between the various rating bureaus and the Bureau of Markets, and the sense of this meeting was that the various rating bureaus would grant a credit of 25 per cent to all warehouses entering the Federal system. On March 24, 1919, a cotton conference at New Orleans was called by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association which was attended by a majority of the insurance rating bodies having jurisdiction in the South. Among the questions discussed was the credit for Federally licensed warehouses, and a resolution was introduced and adopted recommending a credit for these warehouses. This conference was attended by two representatives from the Bureau of Markets.

Immediately after this conference, letters were received from all of the attending rating bureaus, extracts from which are quoted:

OKLAHOMA INSPECTION BUREAU.

Letter from C. T. Ingalls, Manager, Oklahoma Inspection Bureau, to Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, under date of May 5, 1919:

"* * * In reply to same, beg to state that we have adopted a credit of 25 per cent in our cotton warehouse schedule for warehouses licensed under the United States warehouse Act."

MISSISSIPPI INSPECTION AND ADVISORY RATING COMPANY.

Extract from letter of J. T. Robertson, Secretary, the Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Co., to Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, under date of May 3, 1919:

"Have yours of the 24th relative to the Federal licensed warehouses, and in reply will say in the future in rating warehouses which have been built in conformity with the United States warehouse Act of August 11, 1916, and which are maintained under the regulations as outlined in this Act, we shall recognize the reduced fire hazard by a deduction of 25 per cent in the preparation of our advisory rates.

"* * * We have no objection to your advising anyone of our deduction of 25 per cent for warehouses operated under the Federal warehouse Act."

LOUISIANA FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU.

Extract from a letter to Charles J. Brand, Chief of the Bureau of Markets, under date of May 2, 1918, from R. P. Strong, Secretary Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau.

"Regarding the action of this Bureau, we beg to state that the subcommittee appointed to consider the question of credits for United States licensed cotton warehouses recommended a credit of 25 per cent for such warehouses. The subcommittee's report was presented to the Executive Committee at its meeting on the 14th of April, and after extended discussion, it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance for the time being pending further information. The subject will be brought up for further consideration on the 13th of this month, and your letter will be taken up at that time and we will advise you further."

On May 20, 1919, a letter was received from Mr. Strong by the Bureau of Markets, an extract from which is as follows:

"* * * we beg to state that our Executive Committee, at its meeting on the 14th inst., endorsed the resolution of the cotton conference recently held in New Orleans * * *."

The resolution is as follows:

"Resolved that it is the consensus of opinion of this conference that a 25 per cent credit be given to such warehouses other than sprinklered, as comply with the requirements of the United States warehouse Act; this credit to be a percentage of the final rate produced by proper application of the schedules now in effect.

"Following this action, our cotton schedules will be amended to include the above as well as other recommendations of the cotton conference referred to."

ARKANSAS ACTUARIAL BUREAU.

Extract from letter of May 6, 1919, to Charles J. Brand from J. S. Speed, Manager of the Arkansas Actuarial Bureau:

"We have now for acknowledgment your favor of the 24th instant, relative to the above, and in reply have to advise that this Bureau will

follow the suggestion as outlined at the New Orleans conference held March 24, 1919, such suggestion being as follows:

"Resolved that it is the consensus of opinion of this Conference that a 25 per cent credit be given to such warehouses, other than sprinklered, as comply with the requirements of the United States warehouse Act, this credit to be a percentage of the final rate produced by proper application of the schedule now in effect."

The following is an extract from a letter addressed to the Bureau of Markets by Mr. Speed under date of June 3, 1919:

"In the light of the letter of Mr. Raine, copy of which is attached, dated May 23, 1919, this Bureau will unquestionably follow the lead of the Sprinklered Risks Committee of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association and allow a credit of 10 per cent on sprinklered risks."

TENNESSEE INSPECTION BUREAU.

The following is an extract from a letter bearing the date of May 1, 1919, addressed to the Bureau of Markets and signed by F. B. Quackenboss, Manager of the Tennessee Inspection Bureau:

"* * * this Bureau is prepared to adopt the findings of such conference (the New Orleans conference) on all cotton properties not equipped with automatic sprinklers. Concerning those properties equipped with automatic sprinklers, I can state that we have this phase of the situation under consideration and in due season will write you further about it."

Extract from a letter received by the Bureau of Markets signed by Mr. Quackenboss, bearing the date of May 22, 1919:

"Concerning the general subject of credits for membership in the Federal warehouse system, I beg to state that we have adopted the schedule covering unsprinklered risks, which, as compiled at New Orleans Conference, indicates a 25 per cent credit. It seems that just at this time, at least, no special credit will be granted to such of this class, as are protected by automatic sprinklers."

SOUTH-EASTERN UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.

In further reference to the matter of the credit allowed by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association a letter bearing date of February 20, 1920, from William F. Dunbar, Manager of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association at Atlanta, Georgia, was received, an extract from which is as follows:

"Replying now to your inquiry, I beg to advise that the action taken by this Association in respect to the credit allowed cotton in cotton warehouses, which have been licensed by your Department, is as follows:

"A credit of 25 per cent from final schedule rates for cotton in United States licensed cotton warehouses, whether sprinklered or unsprinklered, will be allowed."

TEXAS STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMMISSION.

Letter received by the Bureau of Markets signed by T. M. Scott, Secretary of the Texas State Fire Insurance Commission of Austin, Texas:

"DEAR SIR:

"In compliance with your telegraphic request of the 22nd instant, we are enclosing herewith copy of original office ruling issued by the Commission on November 11, 1918, authorizing credit for cotton warehouses bonded under the Federal Bonded Warehouse Act.

"Trusting this is the information desired, we remain, Yours very truly,
(Signed) "T. M. SCOTT,

"Secretary.

"Mr. LIVINGSTON,

"Chief, Bureau of Markets, Washington, D. C.

"MARCH 23, 1920."

"Office Ruling No. 19.

"COTTON WAREHOUSES LICENSED UNDER UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

"Cotton warehouses, occupied exclusively as such, licensed under the United States warehouse Act will be allowed a credit of 10 per cent from the final rate, when this Department has been advised, in writing, by the United States Department of Agriculture that the specific risk in question is licensed under the United States warehouse Act and is complying with all the requirements thereof, this credit being the same as is allowed for cotton warehouses under the supervision of the State Warehouse and Marketing Department.

"NOVEMBER 11, 1918."

PRESENT CREDITS GRANTED BY VARIOUS FIRE INSURANCE RATING BUREAUS TO COTTON WAREHOUSES LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

Name of rating bureau granting credit.	Extent of jurisdiction of rating bureaus, States.	Credits granted—per cent of final rate produced by application of current schedules.		
		All licensed warehouses.	Sprinklered licensed warehouses.	Non-sprinklered licensed warehouses.
South-Eastern Underwriters Association...	Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.	25	.....	.....
Tennessee Inspection Bureau.....	Tennessee.....	.....	.....	25
Arkansas Actuarial Bureau.....	Arkansas.....	.....	10	25
Louisiana Fire Protection Bureau.....	Louisiana.....	.....	.....	25
Texas State Fire Insurance Commission...	Texas.....	10	.....	.....
Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Bureau.....	Mississippi.....	25	.....	.....
Oklahoma Inspection Bureau.....	Oklahoma.....	25	.....	.....

RECEIPTS UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT APPROVED AS COLLATERAL BY THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD.

The last paragraph of Section 5 of the Federal Farm Loan Act provides as follows:

"At least twenty five per centum of that part of the capital of any Federal land bank for which stock is outstanding in the name of national farm loan associations shall be held in quick assets, and may consist of cash in the vaults of said land bank, or in deposits in member banks of the Federal reserve system, or in readily marketable securities which are approved under rules and regulations of the Federal Farm Loan Board: Provided, That not less than five per centum of such capital shall be invested in United States Government bonds."

In reply to an inquiry made to the Farm Loan Board by the Bureau of Markets as to whether notes given for loans and secured by warehouse receipts issued under the United States warehouse Act could be construed as readily marketable securities within the meaning of Section 5 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, the following letter was received:

"MY DEAR MR. BRAND:

"In reply to yours of the 19th instant I have to advise you that the Farm Loan Board is of opinion that sixty or ninety day notes secured by warehouse receipts, issued under the United States warehouse Act, for cotton, wool, grains, tobacco or flaxseed would, in the judgment of the Farm Loan Board be such 'quick assets' as Federal Land Banks would be authorized to invest in under the provision of Section 5 of the Federal Farm Loan Act.

"I am, very truly yours,

(Signed)

"W. W. FLANNAGAN,

"Secretary.

"MR. CHARLES J. BRAND,

"Chief, Bureau of Markets,

"Department of Agriculture,

"Washington, D. C.

"MARCH 29, 1919."

This opinion of the Farm Loan Board reflects the standing as collateral of the receipt issued in accordance with the requirements of the United States warehouse Act and regulations and widens the usefulness of the Act.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS TOWARD THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT AND THE RECEIPTS ISSUED THEREUNDER.

At the time of the original introduction and discussion in the House of Representatives of the bill which became the United States warehouse Act, the following letter from Mr. W. P. G. Harding, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board, to Mr. A. F. Lever, Chair-

man of the Committee on Agriculture in the House of Representatives, was read by Mr. Lever to the House.

"MY DEAR MR. LEVER:

"I have received your letter of January 25, inclosing copy of bill (H. R. 9419) known as the United States warehouse Act, together with your analysis of it.

"It is generally recognized by banks and other financial institutions that cotton, which when properly warehoused can be held without deterioration for many years, and which is always readily marketable at a price, affords more satisfactory security for loans than perhaps any other commodity, but the difficulty hitherto has been the lack of a satisfactory warehouse receipt. The physical conditions attached to the warehouse must be considered. It must be so constructed as to afford adequate protection from the elements for cotton stored in it and it should be built in such a manner and of such materials as to provide for its contents a low insurance rate. The ownership and management of the warehouse must be responsible so that holders of receipts for goods stored in it may feel assured that the commodities represented by the receipts will, under all circumstances, be in the warehouse awaiting the return of the receipts. Furthermore, the banks and others making loans against warehouse receipts for cotton must be protected against adverse liens, and must be satisfied that the pledgor of the commodities covered by the receipt has a good and legal title to such commodities. The bill seems to recognize all of these points and it provides for proper inspection of warehouses, for the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the owners of warehouses receiving goods for storage, and further protects holders of receipts by requiring that the warehouses be bonded. For some years past there has been no difficulty in arranging loans at reasonable interest rates, on cotton stored in large warehouses at the ports and other concentrating points, but there have been practically no facilities for getting loans, except through local agencies, on cotton stored in warehouses at the numerous interior towns throughout the cotton belt, although after making due allowance for the cost of transporting cotton to market, there is no reason why the cotton at small interior towns should not be just as good collateral as that stored in a warehouse at Houston, New Orleans, or Memphis.

"The proposed Federal warehouse Act will, in my opinion, tend to make cotton stored at interior points available as collateral for loans without the intermediation of local banks, and will broaden very materially the market for loans secured by warehouse receipts for cotton. The consumption of a cotton crop is a process which is going on through all of the 12 months of the year, but the marketing of the crop, as far as the producer is concerned, is, generally speaking, a matter that involves only 3 or 4 months. The result has been that a mass of cotton comes on the market within a short period when prices are depressed under the weight of the offerings, so that the producer does not get the benefit of the average price covering the full 12 months' period. Proper warehouse laws and adequate warehouse facilities will invite abundant offerings of money to be loaned on cotton, and will enable producers to become a factor in determining the price of cotton and to exercise some discretion in selling. Should the bill become a law, warehousemen will not be compelled to take a Federal license, but can use their own judgment, and there will be ample opportunity to test its practical workings without hardship to anyone. In my opinion warehouses having a Federal license will do more business throughout the year than will the non-licensed warehouses, and I think the result will be that in

the long run practically all warehousemen will comply with the requirements of the Act in order to share in its benefits.

"As requested, I inclose herewith a copy of the Federal Reserve Board's commodity loan regulation.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"W. P. G. HARDING,

"Hon. A. F. LEVER,

Chairman Committee on Agriculture,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C."

After the system had been in active operation for approximately a year, the Bureau of Markets approached the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Reserve Banks at Atlanta, St. Louis, Richmond, and Dallas, in an effort to get their official approval of the receipts issued by warehouses licensed under the United States warehouse Act, and if possible to secure further recognition of their relatively high value as security to commodity paper as compared to the average warehouse receipt, by the granting by the Federal Reserve Board of a preferential rate on rediscounts secured by these receipts.

While no decisive statement has been received from the Reserve Banks, with the exception of those at Richmond and Atlanta which indicated an attitude favorable to official approval of the warehouse receipt as collateral, it is expected that favorable action will be taken by all of the Reserve Banks.

Member banks of the Federal Reserve System are now accepting receipts issued under the warehouse Act as security for loans when they are offered.

OPINIONS OF GENERAL INTEREST REGARDING QUESTIONS ARISING UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND COVERS ANY DERELICTION OF DUTY ON PART
OF WAREHOUSEMAN, INCLUDING HIS DUTY TO INSURE COTTON STORED.

"GENTLEMEN :

"Reference is made to your letter of March 8, 1918, in regard to the bonding requirements under the United States warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder for cotton warehouses.

"You state that the bond required to be given under the Act and regulations seems to contemplate that the surety shall be liable for a fire loss in the event that the warehouseman fails in his duty to take out sufficient fire insurance. You ask if that interpretation is correct. You are advised that in drawing up the regulations it was the intention to make the bond cover any dereliction of duty on the part of the warehouseman, including his duty to insure the cotton. There seems to be no valid reason why the duty to insure should be placed on a different basis than the other duties of the warehouseman. The inclusion of such a condition in a bond is not peculiar to the United States warehouse Act and regulations. You are doubtless aware of the fact that approximately 28 Texas warehouses operating under the Warehouse and Marketing Law of September 26, 1914, are bonded by various surety and indemnity companies, and one of the conditions of those bonds is that the warehouseman shall insure the cotton. * * *

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"CHARLES J. BRAND,

"Chief of Bureau.

"MARCH 29, 1918."

LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND MUST CONTAIN SUCH TERMS AND CONDITIONS AS THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE SHALL PRESCRIBE TO CARRY OUT THE PURPOSES OF THE WAREHOUSE ACT. SCOPE OF BOND AND LIABILITIES THEREUNDER.

"DEAR SIR:

"Reference is made to your letters of March 4, 1918, in regard to the bonding requirements of the United States warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder for cotton warehouses.

"Under Section 6 of the Act the bond required of a warehouseman must be conditioned to secure the faithful performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which he is conducting the warehouse, as well as under the terms of the Act and the regulations prescribed thereunder, and of such additional obligations as a warehouseman as may be assumed by him under contracts with the respective depositors of agricultural products in the warehouse. The bond must contain such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture shall prescribe to carry out the purposes of the Act, * * *. Section 7 of the Act provides that any person injured by the breach of any obligation to secure which a bond is given under section 6 shall be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover any damages he may have sustained by such breach. Under section 1 of regulation 3 of the cotton warehouse regulations the bond filed by the warehouseman must cover all obligations arising under the Act during the period of the license.

"This Bureau is of the opinion that such a bond is not subject to cancellation by the surety thereon.

"Sections 18 and 19 of the Act, and regulations 5, 6, and 9 (Regulations 4, 5, and 8 of Revised Regulations) set forth certain duties of the warehouseman with respect to the classification of cotton stored with him. Regulations 5 and 6 (Regulations 4 and 5 of Revised Regulations) also prescribe the duties of the warehouseman with respect to insurance.

"It is the opinion of this Bureau that failure to exercise such care in the performance of these duties as may be obligatory under the law of the jurisdiction in which the warehouseman is located, as well as under the warehouse Act, would render the warehouseman and his surety liable as provided in section 7 of the Act above mentioned. This applies to the wrong classification of the cotton involved and to the failure of the warehouseman to insure the cotton as and when required by the regulations. * * *

"Single bale receipts are favored by this Bureau, but are not required under the Act or the regulations. Block receipts may be issued, but in all such receipts the requirements with reference to each separate bale of cotton must be met in the same manner as in the case of single bale receipts.

"Any licensed cotton warehouseman who can show himself competent may be licensed as a cotton classifier or a cotton weigher, or both, subject to the requirements of the Act and the regulations. It is believed preferable that the classification and weighing of cotton stored in a licensed warehouse be done by persons other than the warehouseman, but many of the smaller warehouses have not sufficient business to warrant a requirement that persons other than the warehouseman be employed for these purposes.

"This Bureau is glad to be of assistance in any way in respect to the requirements of the warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder, but its expressions of opinion as to the meaning of the Act and the regulations are advisory only and not binding on the courts. * * *

"Very truly yours,
"APRIL 6, 1918."

(Signed)

"CHARLES J. BRAND,
"Chief of Bureau."

COTTON IN STORE IN WAREHOUSE AT TIME IT IS LICENSED UNDER WAREHOUSE ACT MAY BE PERMITTED TO REMAIN UNTIL OUTSTANDING RECEIPTS THEREFOR ARE RETURNED FOR CANCELLATION—ALL RECEIPTS ISSUED BY WAREHOUSE AFTER IT IS LICENSED MUST COMPLY WITH THE ACT AND REGULATIONS THEREUNDER.

"DEAR SIR: Reference is made to the last part of your letter of November 20, 1918, addressed to this Bureau.

"You state that a very serious factor in connection with your making application for a license under the U. S. warehouse Act is the fact that you would have to set aside a certain portion of your building for the storage of cotton on which you issue licensed receipts, thus entailing additional expense to your customers in transferring goods already in store and difficulty to yourself in handling same.

"On this question it is believed that the Act and the regulations thereunder do not require that when a warehouse is licensed the cotton then stored in the warehouse under existing receipts must be removed or, if permitted to remain, that the outstanding receipts therefor must be canceled. On the other hand, it is thought that the warehouseman is entitled to fulfill his then existing storage contracts, and have the cotton remain where it is as long as the old receipts are outstanding, subject, of course, to the understanding that the cotton must not be handled in such a way as to interfere with the proper storage in the warehouse for which receipts are issued under the Act. As the old receipts come in for cancellation the cotton covered thereby must be removed from the licensed warehouse or new receipts must be issued for the same under the Act.

"Under this opinion you could license your entire warehouse or a designated portion thereof, and the cotton then stored in such licensed warehouse or portion could be left there until the outstanding receipts therefor come in for cancellation. All receipts issued on and after the effective date of the license for cotton stored in the licensed warehouse must be in the approved form, in conformity with the Act and the regulations. It is hoped that the above explanation will remove one of your principal objections to becoming licensed under the Act. * * *

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"CHARLES J. BRAND,

Chief of Bureau.

"Dec. 3, 1918."

DUPLICATE RECEIPT IN LIEU OF LOST RECEIPT MAY BE ISSUED BY LICENSED WAREHOUSE IN ALABAMA WITHOUT REQUIRING AN INDEMNIFYING BOND, IF WAREHOUSEMAN DESIRES TO ASSUME SUCH RESPONSIBILITY.

"GENTLEMEN:

"Reference is made to your letter of November 26, 1918, addressed to the Bureau of Markets, regarding the matter of your lost receipt No. 2250 issued to ——— for one bale of cotton, which letter has been referred to this office for attention.

"Section 20 of the United States warehouse Act provides as follows:

"That while an original receipt issued under this Act is outstanding and uncanceled by the warehouseman issuing the same no other or further receipt shall be issued for the agricultural product covered thereby or for any part thereof, except that in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt a new receipt, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions and bearing on its

face the number and date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued, may be issued upon compliance with the statutes of the United States applicable thereto in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States or upon compliance with the laws of any State applicable thereto in any place not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: Provided, That if there be in such case no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto such new receipt may be issued upon the giving of satisfactory security in compliance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act.'

"This raises the question whether or not Alabama has a law 'applicable.' If there is a State law 'applicable' section 4 of regulation 5 (Sec. 3 of Reg. 4 of Revised Regulations) of the rules and regulations does not apply; if there is no State law 'applicable,' section 4 of regulation 5 (Sec. 3 of Reg. 4 of Revised Regulations) must be complied with, including the bond in amount double the value of the cotton.

"Apparently the only provisions of the Alabama law that might be 'applicable' is the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act found at page 601 of the 1915 laws of Alabama. Sections 6 and 15 refer to 'duplicate' receipts and the effect thereof and section 52, by inference, contemplates the issuance of duplicate receipts. That Act does not provide for bond in case of the issuance of such duplicate receipts. Section 14 provides that the proper court may order the delivery of any goods upon the giving of a bond with sureties to be approved by the court.

"The question is not entirely free from doubt, but I am of opinion that the State of Alabama has a law 'applicable' within the meaning of section 20 of the U. S. warehouse Act. You are, therefore, advised that there will be no objection, from the standpoint of the Department, to the issuance without bond, under the Alabama law, by your company, of a duplicate receipt to ———, if you are satisfied that the original receipt, unendorsed, has been lost. Of course, you are aware that you and your surety may be liable in damages to any person suffering a loss caused by the fact that two receipts have been issued.

"It would seem that under your State law you would not be compelled to issue a duplicate receipt in any case, but may stand on your rights under section 14 of the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act.

"The Bureau of Markets suggests that, in all such cases, you report to it promptly the fact of the issuance of duplicate receipts.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"WM. M. WILLIAMS,

"Solicitor.

"Dec. 14, 1918."

ACT APPLIES ONLY TO COTTON, WOOL, GRAIN, TOBACCO AND FLAXSEED.

"DEAR SIR:

"Your letter of January 25 in regard to the storage of graphite in your licensed warehouse, has been received. It is noted that you desire to store this product under the United States warehouse Act, provided you can secure sufficient volume of the business, and that you request a license from the Secretary of Agriculture to cover this particular class of business.

"The United States warehouse Act (Section 4) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to issue to any warehouseman a license for the conduct of a warehouse or warehouses in accordance with the Act and such rules and regulations as may be made thereunder. In Section 2 of the Act the term 'Warehouse' is defined as 'every building, structure, or other protected enclosure

in which any agricultural product is or may be stored' * * * also in Section 2 the term 'agricultural product' is defined as 'cotton, wool, grains, tobacco, and flaxseed, or any of them.' Therefore it is evident that the United States warehouse Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to license warehouses for the storage of cotton, grains, tobacco, wool, and flaxseed only. This being the case it will not be possible to issue a license authorizing you to store graphite, nor will it be possible for you to store such a product under the United States warehouse Act.

"If this product can be stored, however, in such a way as not to damage or endanger the cotton stored in your warehouse, and the acceptance of such product will not interfere with the performance of your duties as a licensed warehouseman, there is no reason why you should not accept this product for storage, but it can not be accepted and stored under the United States warehouse Act.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed)

"CHARLES J. BRAND,

"Chief of Bureau.

"FEBRUARY 7, 1919."

DECISIONS RELATIVE TO LIMIT OF RESPONSIBILITY, OBLIGATION TO STORE, FORM OF RECEIPT, BUSINESS ORGANIZATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN AND REQUIREMENTS AS TO CONSTRUCTION AND FIRE PROTECTION.

"DEAR SIR:

"We have received, under cover from you, a circular of information as to the licensing of warehouses under the Federal system.

"This Company, under a separate incorporation, is operating a warehouse here—available capacity, about 5,000 bales—and has been doing so for a number of years. The warehouse is in good standing with various banks here, and in New York, and Boston, and their receipts are acceptable. They have, also, been in use as security with the Federal Reserve banks.

"We would like to know if it is practicable, within the purposes of our business arrangement, to bring this warehouse under the inspection and oversight of the Federal Warehouse System. This is a matter mainly of standardization and uniform practice,—and of satisfaction,—as we have all the storage business we can take care of, as the matter stands.

"The points in which we are concerned, and are not quite clear are:

"(1) *Limit of Responsibility.* From the text of the law furnished us, we gather that beyond due notice of the undertakings being shown in the receipt, and being posted in the warehouse, no responsibility attaches in the matter of fire and lightning damage. There is another risk in this locality, which is beyond the control of the warehousemen, and that is, flood, owing to the unreasonable behavior of our rivers at certain times. This is a remote contingency, though a real one, and so far, has been met by us through strenuous exertion, as a result of which no cotton has been lost to those storing it. However, it is possible that protection might be beyond our reach. Does the Federal Law recognize, or provide for, such a contingency?

"(2) *Obligation to Store.* Section 13 provides that the storage shall be available to all comers, provided it exists. In the conduct of our business, we habitually make it an agreement, usually verbal with the customer, to take care of his cotton. It is not all brought in at once, and a reasonable estimate of the space needed is made. It has been our practice to see that this remained for the customer. Also, it is necessary, for the service of our customers and our own business, in shipping cotton, that some free space shall exist at all

times in the warehouse, so that cotton may be turned down, for sale, and handled. It would be necessary for us to continue this practice, or go out of business. Do either of these conditions conflict with Section 13?

"(2b) The language of the Act leaves us with some doubt as to whether we would be under obligation to store other farm products than cotton. We cannot do this without invalidating our insurance, which is based on definite information as to what commodities are stored here. The underwriters are strict in this regard, and in our judgment this is a wise precaution on their part. Can we, under the law, restrict the storage to cotton only?

"(3) *Form of Receipt.* We gather that receipts may be negotiable or non-negotiable, as they are stamped, and also, that under the amendment, the statement of quality is not required. Many who store with us will not pay for the classification of cotton when it is stored, as it may be sold to others, who would relieve them of this expense, just as we do if we buy the cotton ourselves. It is desirable that no restriction of this sort be placed by us upon the freedom of the consignor as to handling his cotton, and an initial expense would operate, to that extent, as such a restriction. We enclose copies of our receipt, as it has been in use for some years. We do not object to having stamped in the face of it, 'negotiable' or 'non-negotiable,' as the case may be; nor to any other matter in the receipt which shall contribute to a clear understanding with the consignor, as to our, and his, responsibilities; but, we do desire that the general appearance of the form shall be substantially the same, as this receipt is known favorably already in certain quarters, and this product of past performances we wish to preserve. The warehouse is equipped with sprinklers and other devices for preventing fire, and is, in every way in which we can devise, made effective for the safe custody of cotton.

"(4) This warehouse, as above indicated, is operated by a separate corporation, but the individuals composing the separate corporation are the same as those composing this firm. This separate incorporation was undertaken at the request of lending banks, for the purpose of making the title to stored cotton legally sound, in cases where this firm desires to negotiate loans against receipts issued by the warehouse. The counsel of the major banks have held that the separate incorporation constitutes a separate entity under the law, and that this cotton-buying firm would not, by reason of identity of stockholders, hold or acquire any rights as against the holder of receipt issued by the warehouse corporation.

"(5) Are there any requirements as to construction, material, etc., which would apply to warehouses already meeting approval of rigid underwriters' inspection?

"We have endeavored to outline the points, in which our practice, current for a number of years, and apparently satisfactory to all concerned, should be preserved in its essence, and desire to know if in these points there is any conflict with the law.

"The matter of the bond and assets will give no trouble.

"Yours truly,

" _____ Cotton Co.,

" of _____

"DEC. 6, 1919."

OPINION OF THE SOLICITOR RELATIVE TO THE ABOVE LETTER.

"Reference is made to your memorandum of February 6, 1920, transmitting a copy of a letter from the —— Cotton Company of ——, in which certain information relative to the United States warehouse Act is requested.

"The questions will be considered in the order stated in the letter.

"1. The regulations under the United States warehouse Act require that upon the written request of the depositor of cotton or the holder of the receipt therefor, the licensed warehouseman shall, to the extent to which he is able in the exercise of due diligence, keep the same while in his custody insured against fire and lightning; that the extent to which the cotton is insured shall appear upon the receipt issued therefor; and that the conditions under which cotton will be insured against loss or damage by fire or lightning shall be posted as therein specified. There are no provisions or requirements relating to loss or damage by floods.

"2. (a) Section 13 of the Act provides:

'That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall receive for storage therein so far as its capacity permits any agricultural product of the kind customarily stored therein by him which may be tendered to him in a suitable condition for warehousing, in the usual manner in the ordinary and usual course of business, without making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.'

"It is not believed that this provision was intended to prevent a bona fide reservation by a warehouseman in the ordinary course of business of space to be used for storage purposes at some future time to suit the reasonable needs of a customer under a contract with him for the purpose. A warehouseman would not be obliged under the Act to use for storage purposes space necessary for the proper handling of the cotton stored in his warehouse.

"2 (b) Only agricultural products of the kind customarily stored in the warehouse are required to be received for storage. One conducting a cotton warehouse and storing cotton only would not be required to receive any other kind of product.

"3. The Act provides that products other than fungible agricultural products need not be graded when a request is made by the depositor that they be not graded. The form of receipt now in use by the —— Cotton Company of —— was not submitted with your memorandum, and therefore no comment is made relative to its sufficiency under the Act.

"4. The rights and liabilities arising from transactions between corporations having the same stockholders are, in general, determined by the laws of the State in which the transactions occur, and would not be affected by the provisions of the United States warehouse Act.

"5. No specific requirements or restrictions are made by the Act as to the construction or material used in the construction of the warehouses. The suitability of the warehouse is determined from an inspection made by an employee of this Department.

(Signed)

"W. M. M. WILLIAMS,

"Solicitor.

"March 4, 1920."

**SPECIAL AGREEMENTS RELATIVE TO WORK IN CONNECTION
WITH THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES WARE-
HOUSE ACT.**

In addition to the agreements that have been entered into by the Bureau of Markets with the various fire insurance rating bureaus, which have resulted in the granting of substantial credits in the insurance rates on cotton stored in licensed warehouses, other arrangements have been and are being made which will serve to aid in bringing the benefits of the Act to the public.

An agreement providing for cooperation between the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Georgia State Bureau of Markets for the conduct of investigational and regulatory work in the State of Georgia, including particularly the administration of the United States warehouse Act, became effective on February 20, 1920.

With reference to cotton, the two Bureaus entered into the following agreement:

"(a) That they will cooperate through their respective employees and in every other way possible in encouraging warehousemen to become licensed under the Federal Act and in facilitating inspection of warehouses and other steps necessary for licensing.

"(b) The State Bureau will employ a competent classifier, who will be located at a convenient place agreeable to both Bureaus. Such State classifier may be licensed under the Federal Act if it is found that any licensed warehouseman desires his services and if he shall satisfy the Federal Bureau as to his competency.

"(c) The State classifier will class samples of cotton submitted for the purpose by warehousemen. Arrangements for the submission of samples in accordance with paragraph 4 of this agreement will be made by the State Bureau. Such samples shall be drawn in accordance with instructions approved by both Bureaus. The classification of such samples shall be based upon the official cotton standards of the United States. Cotton class certificates issued by the State classifier for cotton stored or to be stored in any warehouse licensed under the Federal Act, when issued by him as a licensed classifier under that Act, shall conform to the requirements for such certificates contained in the regulations under that Act. All cotton class certificates issued by the State classifier will be sent out by a representative of the Federal Bureau in accordance with paragraph 4 of this agreement.

"(d) The State Bureau will furnish office accommodations to a representative of the Federal Bureau and the samples will be sent under Federal franks to such representative. Such samples will be retained for a reasonable length of time for examination by representatives of the Federal Bureau for the purposes mentioned below. In the meantime they will be classified by the State classifier and, when no longer needed, will be disposed of by the State Bureau. Each cotton class certificate issued by the State classifier will be turned over to the representative of the Federal Bureau, who will send it to the depositor with the request that he furnish the Federal representative information as to the sale of the cotton showing date of sale, the price and such other details as may be required and with a statement as to assistance that

may be offered by the State Bureau of Markets in marketing the cotton. The Federal representative will send a true copy of the certificate issued to the warehouseman concerned, with request for his active cooperation in securing the information requested from the depositor and for such other information as may be required for the use of the Federal Bureau, as indicated below. The samples mentioned above are desired by the Federal Bureau for assistance in the location, selection and purchase of cotton suitable for use in the preparation of practical forms of the official cotton standards. The information mentioned is desired by the Federal Bureau for use in quoting the prices of the various grades of spot cotton as provided by law, and in its work relating to the marketing of spot cotton, to the use of the official cotton standards, and to economic phases of warehousing.

“(e) The State Bureau may offer to the depositors of cotton classified under this agreement its services in selling such cotton, the acceptance of such services to be at the option of the depositors, but the Federal Bureau assumes no responsibility in connection with any sales of cotton made by the State Bureau on behalf of depositors. The State Bureau will furnish to the Federal Bureau reports of all sales made by said State Bureau for depositors and will cooperate with the Federal Bureau in encouraging farmers whose cotton has been classified under this agreement but has not been sold by the State Bureau to furnish information to the Federal Bureau as to such sales.

“(f) It is understood that nothing in this agreement will require the submission of samples by any warehouseman licensed under the Federal Act who does not desire to avail himself of the services of the State classifier.

“(g) This agreement will become effective immediately after signature by both Bureaus, and may be terminated by either Bureau upon giving thirty days notice in writing to the other Bureau.”

Arrangements also have been made between the Bureau of Markets and State officials in North Carolina whereby a high degree of cooperation is to be maintained in making available the benefits of the warehouse Act to North Carolina warehousemen and whereby the services of an expert in warehouse construction, in furnishing complete working plans for the construction of cotton warehouses, are made mutually available.

Arrangements have been made which contemplate the operation of all warehouses licensed under the North Carolina warehouse Act in the Federal system, by licensing the State Superintendent of warehouses as a warehouseman under the United States warehouse Act.

REGULATIONS FOR GRAIN (INCLUDING FLAXSEED), WOOL, AND TOBACCO WAREHOUSES UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

GRAIN.

Following the series of public hearings on the tentative regulations for grain warehouses under the United States warehouse Act issued as Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 53, final regulations for grain warehouses (including flaxseed) were issued in October, 1919, as Office of the Secretary Circular No. 141. Immedi-

ately upon the issuance of these final regulations, the Bureau was in receipt of numerous applications for grain warehousemen's license under the Act. To April 8, 1920, 140 applications for grain warehousemen's license have been received from the various States as follows:

Colorado	4	North Dakota.....	25
Illinois	8	Ohio	11
Indiana	8	Oklahoma	4
Iowa	7	South Dakota.....	9
Kansas	9	Tennessee	5
Kentucky	1	Virginia	2
Minnesota	16	Vermont	1
Michigan	3	West Virginia.....	1
Missouri.....	4	Washington.....	1
Montana.....	1	Wisconsin	4
New Mexico	5		
New York	3	Total.....	140
Nebraska	8		

Inspections of the warehouses for the operation of which these applications have been made are being made as rapidly as possible. To April 16, 1920, five warehouses have been licensed. The information in regard to these warehouses is as follows:

LIST OF GRAIN WAREHOUSEMEN, INSPECTORS, AND WEIGHERS LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE
ACT PRIOR TO APRIL 17, 1920.

License No.	Name of warehouseman.	Name of warehouse.	Location.	Capacity in bush- els.	Amount of bond.	Date license effective.	Date license expires.	Name licensed in- spector and weigher.	License number, inspector, and weigher.
1	Mero Mills.....	Mero Mills Warehouse.....	Nashville, Tenn.....	15,000	\$5,000	Jan. 12, 1920	Jan. 11, 1921	K. S. Crittendon.....	1
117	Jefferson Milling Co.....	Jefferson Milling Company's Ware- house.	Charles Town, W. Va.....	25,000	\$5,000	Apr. 5, 1920	Apr. 4, 1921	Thomas C. Bowling.....	25
67	Bundy Bros. Mill Co.....	Bundy Bros. Mill Company's Warehouse.	Vallonia, Ind.....	50,000	\$5,000	Apr. 12, 1920	Apr. 11, 1921	Lewis L. Bundy.....	58
107	Bundy Bros. Mill Co.....	Bundy Bros. Mill Company's Warehouse.	Medora, Ind.....	35,000	\$5,000	Apr. 12, 1920	Apr. 11, 1921	Harry Trobridge.....	16
								Lewis L. Bundy.....	58
								Henry E. Slade.....	17
82	Holton Milling Co.....	Holton Milling Company's Ware- house.	Holton, Ind.....	11,000	\$5,000	Apr. 16, 1920	Apr. 15, 1921	O. P. Shook.....	27
								S. R. Shook.....	28

¹ One bond given.

The number of applications being received and the wide territory from which the applications are coming indicate that warehousemen all over the grain producing sections are taking an active interest in the Federal warehouse system.

WOOL.

Tentative wool regulations were issued in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 57. These tentative regulations were used as a basis for discussion in a series of public hearings held in various sections of the country, which were concluded on March 1, 1920, in a final hearing held in Washington on that date. Final regulations for wool warehouses will be issued in the near future, and when these are issued applications for licenses will be considered.

TOBACCO.

Tentative regulations for tobacco warehouses under the Act are in course of preparation, and it is expected that these will be issued, and public hearings held, in the near future. When these regulations are issued in final form, all regulations under the Act will have been issued and the Department will be ready to issue licenses to all classes of warehouses named in the Act.

APPROVED FORMS OF COTTON WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS SUGGESTED FOR USE OF COTTON WAREHOUSEMEN LICENSED UNDER THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

W. A. Form No. 6.

ONE BALE RECEIPT.

Cotton.

[THE DOE WAREHOUSE CO.]

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF [STATE] PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK \$[AMOUNT]

LICENSED AND BONDED UNDER THE U. S. WAREHOUSE ACT

LICENSE No. [NUMBER]
EXPIRES [STAMP DATE]

**ORIGINAL
NEGOTIABLE**

AMOUNT OF BOND \$[AMOUNT]

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FOR ONE BALE OF COTTON

Received for storage from..... one bale of cotton described below, stored in [The Doe Warehouse Co.] in [Town State], for which this receipt is issued, subject to the United States warehouse Act, the regulations for cotton warehouses thereunder, and the terms of this contract:

Tag No. Marks. Weight. Grade* Staple.....

Condition.

Said classification and weight were determined by a classifier and weigher licensed under said Act.

Said cotton is fully insured by [The Doe Warehouse Co.] against loss or damage by fire and lightning unless expressly stated otherwise on the face of this receipt.

Said cotton is accepted for storage for (one year) only from the date of this receipt, but, upon surrender of this receipt, said period may be extended, or a new receipt issued, at the option of [The Doe Warehouse Co.] as provided in said regulations.

The [Doe Warehouse Co.] claims a lien on said cotton for charges, advances made, and liabilities incurred, as follows: Upon the return of this receipt properly indorsed and the

Storage from date of receipt of cotton at the rate of.....cents payment of all charges, advances, and liabilities due [The Doe Warehouse Co.] therefor, said cotton will be delivered to

per month or fractional part thereof.....\$

Insurance from date of receipt of cotton at the rate of.....cents

per month or fractional part thereof.....\$

Weighing.....\$

Classing.....\$

Stapling.....\$

Freight charges.....\$

Money advanced.....\$

Miscellaneous.....\$

per.....

*Grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States.

(OVER)

INDORSEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND INCUMBRANCES.

I hereby certify that ----- is the owner of the cotton described on the face of this receipt and that, other than the following, there are no liens, mortgages, or other incumbrances on such cotton:

(Signed) -----

W. A. Form No. 6--A.

MULTIPLE BALE RECEIPT.

Cotton.

[THE DOE WAREHOUSE CO.]
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF [STATE] PAID IN CAPITAL STOCK \$[AMOUNT]
LICENSED AND BONDED UNDER THE U. S. WAREHOUSE ACT
ORIGINAL
NEGOTIABLE
LICENSE NO. [NUMBER]
EXPIRES [STAMP DATE]
AMOUNT OF BOND \$[AMOUNT]

WAREHOUSE RECEIPT FOR ----- BALES OF COTTON

[Town State] [Stamp date]

Received for storage from..... of..... on [Stamp date]
..... bale.. of cotton, described below, stored in the [Doe Warehouse] in [Town State], for which this receipt is issued, subject
to the United States warehouse Act, the regulations for cotton warehouses thereunder, and the terms of this contract.

Tag No.	Marks	Weight	Grade*	Staple	Condition	Tag No.	Marks	Weight	Grade*	Staple	Condition

Said classification and weight were determined by a classifier and weigher licensed under said Act
Said cotton is fully insured by [The Doe Warehouse Co.] against loss or damage by fire and lightning unless expressly stated otherwise on the face of this receipt.
Said cotton is accepted for storage for (one year) only from the date of this receipt, but, upon surrender of this receipt, said period may be extended, or a new
receipt issued, at the option of [The Doe Warehouse Co.] as provided in said regulations.

[The Doe Warehouse Co.] claims a lien on said cotton for charges, advances,
made, and liabilities incurred, as follows:

Storage from date of receipt of cotton at the rate.....¢ per bale.
per month or fractional part thereof.....\$¢ per bale.
Insurance from date of receipt of cotton at the rate of¢ per bale.
per month or fractional part thereof.....\$
Weighing.....\$
Classing.....\$
Stapling.....\$
Freight charges.....\$
Money advanced.....\$
Miscellaneous.....\$
Upon the return of this receipt properly indorsed and the
payment of all charges, advances, and liabilities due [The Doe
Warehouse Co.] therefor, said cotton will be delivered to
.....
or his order.
.....
per Licensed warehouseman
*Grade according to the official cotton standards of the United States.

(OVER)

INDORSEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND INCUMBRANCES.

I hereby certify that _____ is the owner of the cotton described on the face of this receipt and that, other than the following, there are no liens, mortgages, or other incumbrances on such cotton:

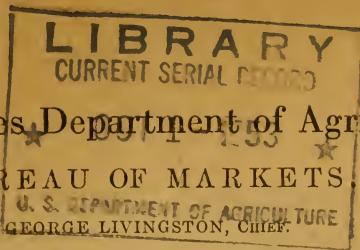
(Signed) _____

(Back of receipt shown on page 35.)

WASHINGTON : GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1920

1345
copy

S. R. A. Markets 62.



Issued May 29, 1920.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
GEORGE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Markets) No. 62.¹

WHEAT GRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington.

As a result of representation made to me that there is dissatisfaction in the Central Northwest with the present Federal wheat grades for Hard Red Spring and Durum wheats, I heard on this matter on March 19, 1920, at Washington, D. C., a delegation from the Central Northwest; on March 31, 1920, at Washington, D. C., a delegation of grain dealers and representatives of grain trade organizations from the States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Illinois, and on April 2, 1920, at Chicago, Illinois, representatives of producers, the grain trade and millers.

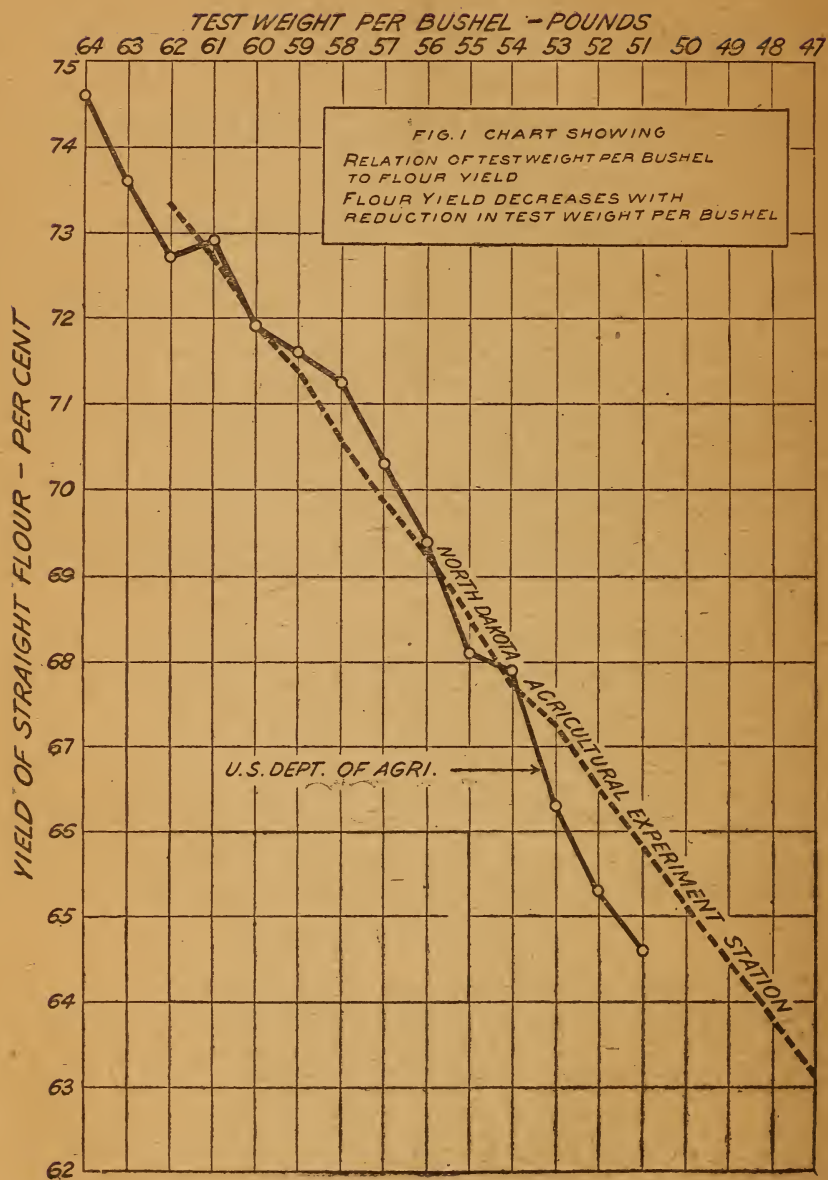
Certain recommendations ² for changes to take effect at the beginning of the coming crop year, involving a distinct lowering of the present standards for Hard Red Spring and Durum wheats were presented by the State Boards of Grain Appeals at Minneapolis and Duluth, certain State officials of Minnesota and North Dakota and others on behalf of Spring and Durum wheat producers of the Central Northwest. Both the second hearing at Washington and the hearing at Chicago, April 2, were held in order that all interests concerned in the production, marketing, and handling of wheat might be heard.

1. ALL INTERESTS CONSIDERED.

The marketing of American grown wheat is a highly complicated process, involving inter-related local, interstate and foreign transactions. There are many interests to be considered, the farmers, country buyers, elevator operators, brokers, commission men, jobbers, exporters, foreign buyers, carriers by rail and water, and millers. Obviously, if the seller is to know what he offers for sale

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 25, 29, 31 to 40, 42, 44 to 49, 52, 54 to 56, and 58 to 60.

² These recommendations are contained in the announcement of the Chicago hearing, a copy of which is attached.



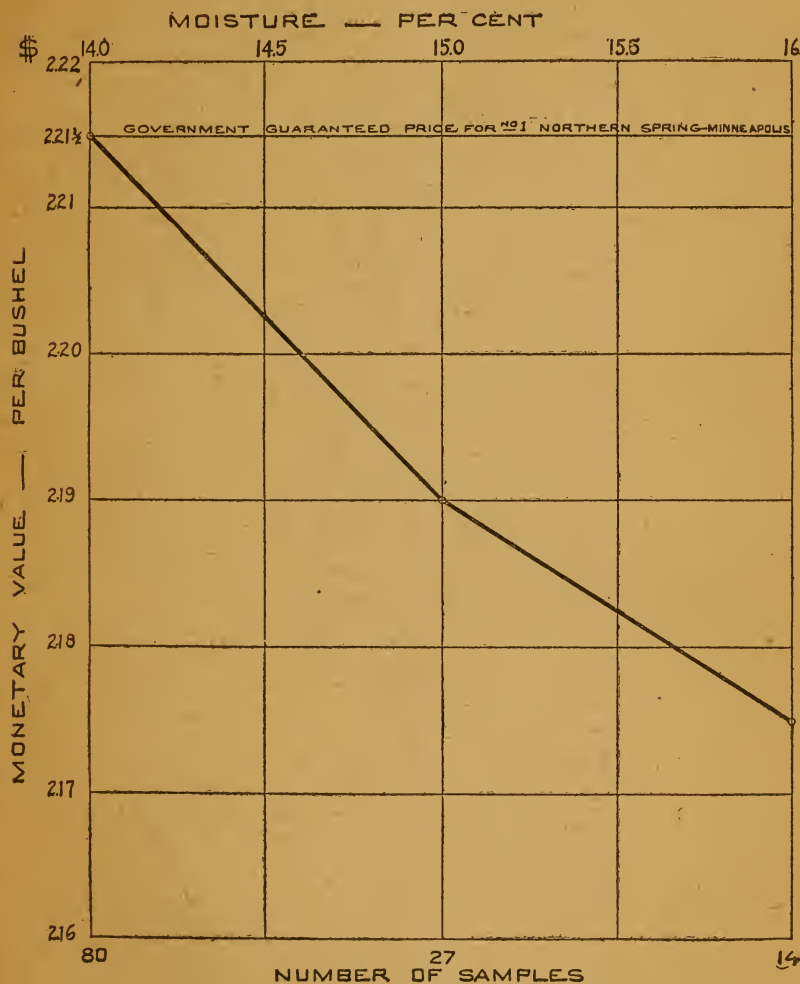


Fig. 2.—Moisture relation between moisture content and the monetary value of wheat due to the effect of moisture on invisible loss in milling.

and the buyer is to know what he is buying, and if their transactions in wheat are to be conducted with the minimum of effort and expense from a grading standpoint, they must speak a common language. This cannot exist unless there is a single set of grading standards for the use of all of them, which must apply to all markets and all sections of the country which produce or handle the same wheat.

2. PROPOSED CHANGES DISCUSSED.

For more than ten years the Department of Agriculture has been gathering samples of wheat in every part of the country in which wheat is produced or marketed, during all stages of the harvesting and marketing and utilization of wheat, and in every season. All the grading standards established and used for many years by State and trade organizations have been collected and carefully studied. Records have been kept of grades assigned by commercial inspection organizations, and the samples collected by the Department have been analyzed and the information derived from such investigations recorded in detail, tabulated and preserved and compared with data obtained from outside sources. No other single organization has any such collection of data. The proposed changes are discussed in the light of this information.

WEIGHT PER BUSHEL.

(1) The amount of flour obtained from wheat is the factor which largely determines its value. The milling yield or flour content of wheat is directly proportional to the weight per bushel. More barrels of flour and more loaves of bread can be produced from 1,000 pounds of wheat testing 58 pounds per bushel than can be produced from the same amount of wheat testing 57 pounds per bushel, other factors of quality and condition being equal. Investigators outside the Department of Agriculture confirm this statement. Figure 1 shows the relation of flour yield to the weight per bushel of wheat as determined by the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station and the Department of Agriculture.

(2) Fifty-eight pound wheat is worth more and commands a higher price on the market than fifty-seven pound wheat, all other factors being equal. Labeling wheat number one which weighs only 57 pounds per bushel does not make it worth as much as 58 pound wheat. Quotations to the country elevator by commission men, track buyers, terminal elevator men, etc., who buy for export shippers or millers, are based upon the lowest quality of wheat permitted in the grade because the buyer cannot be sure he will get a better quality. In reselling by grade the mixer will see that the miller or exporter does not get a better quality than the lowest permitted by the standard. Therefore, the price on Grade No. 1 with 57

pound test weight will be less than the quotation would have been on 58 pound wheat. The farmer with 58 pound wheat who sells it to the country elevator as No. 1 will have to take a 57 pound price for it. Normally, there is an abundance of wheat produced in the Central Northwest which weighs 58 pounds per bushel or more. To lower the test weight per bushel requirement for number one to 57 pounds would deprive the farmers who produce this 58 pound wheat of the price to which they would be entitled, with no advantage to the producers of wheat weighing 57 pounds, as the latter would sell for 57 pound wheat in any event.

MOISTURE CONTENT.

(1) Wheat containing 15 per cent of moisture is unsafe for transportation or storage. Investigations by the Department of Agriculture of several thousand carlot shipments of wheat show that, as the moisture content increases, the percentage of cases in which deterioration occurs also increases. This increase is very slight until $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is reached, when it becomes very marked. The published report of the Minnesota Chief Inspector of Grain to the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission for 1916 contains the statement that normally plump, hard spring wheat may heat if containing $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of moisture, while if the grain be shriveled, frosted, very dirty or previously heated, it may get out of condition if it contains 14 per cent or over, and that these limits were accordingly recommended to the Board of Grain Appeals of Minnesota. The present percentages of moisture for spring wheat are, for No. 1, 14; No. 2, $14\frac{1}{2}$; and No. 3, 15; this Department's standards being more liberal than the above report.

(2) The actual yield of products of wheat drops in proportion to the increase in moisture content. (See Figure 2.) In an average carload of 1,200 bushels of wheat containing 14 per cent of moisture there are 168 bushels of water. If the moisture content were increased to 15 per cent, there would be an increase of 12 bushels of water and a decrease of 12 bushels of dry matter. On this basis, at the present prices (say, \$3.00 per bushel) these 12 bushels of water would represent a difference in value of about \$36 in the carload, and because of the possibility that the wheat would carry this moisture the buyer would consequently reduce his bid whether it did actually carry this moisture or not, and the farmer would lose.

(3) Wheat containing 15 per cent of moisture is worth less and commands a lower price on the market than drier wheat. Raising the moisture content for grades Nos. 1 and 2 to a point beyond that safe for storage and transportation will result in buyers specifying the moisture content in addition to the grade in their purchases from terminal markets, which will greatly complicate their business transactions, or they will lower their price on all purchases of these grades

sufficiently to insure themselves against loss on the wheat that may go out of condition. If the average price is lowered by those who must store the wheat to protect them against loss, buyers must offer less and it will be reflected back to the farm, and the farmer with dry wheat will receive a lower price while the farmer with wheat containing a slightly higher percentage of moisture will receive no more.

(4) There is no occasion for increasing the amount of moisture allowed in No. 1 and No. 2 wheat to 15 per cent, for the reason that in the six years from 1911 to 1916, inclusive, covered by Departmental investigations, there was no year in which the average moisture content of hard red spring wheat reached 15 per cent. (See Figure 3.)

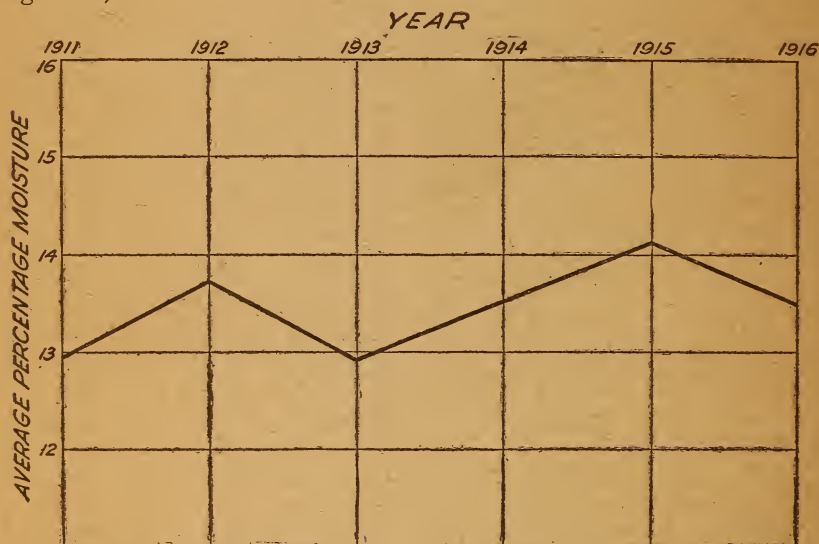


FIG. 3.—Chart showing average moisture content of spring-wheat crops as determined by U. S. Department of Agriculture Investigations. Note that the average of every year was less than the 15 per cent requested.

RYE.

The great bulk of wheat produced and marketed in the Central Northwest does not contain rye. Over 95 per cent of the wheat from this section as it reaches terminal markets contains either no rye at all or in such small amounts that it is not a factor of grade. Therefore, the farmer would not be benefited by a revision of the wheat standards permitting more rye in wheat. On the contrary inasmuch as the ultimate buyer of the wheat, whether the miller or the export shipper, will expect to receive wheat with the highest percentage of rye allowed due to the mixing of the elevator man he must make his price accordingly, thereby penalizing the farmer who has wheat free from rye. Because rye is cheaper than wheat, such a revision would serve only as an inducement for adulteration by elevator operators after the wheat has left the farmer's hands. At the present time on

the Minneapolis market rye sells for approximately a dollar per bushel less than wheat. The same argument that the return to the farmer will be less by lowering the test weight and moisture requirements applies to an increase in the allowance for rye. This is all, of course, based upon the fact that rye is not worth as much from a milling and baking standpoint as wheat.

MIXTURE OF SPRING AND DURUM WHEATS.

Durum and Spring wheats are utilized for different purposes. Durum wheat mixed with Spring wheat is detrimental to the milling and bread making qualities of Spring wheat. On the other hand Spring wheat mixed with Durum is detrimental to the qualities possessed by Durum wheat for the purposes of macaroni and allied products. Consequently, Spring wheat mixed with Durum will not bring the same price as Spring wheat free from Durum nor will Durum wheat mixed with Spring command the same price as Durum wheat in the pure state. A revision of the present standards permitting freer mixture of Spring and Durum wheats will increase the opportunities for mixing in terminal elevators and will penalize farmers producing a superior product.

THE "RED SPRING" SUBCLASS.

It is common knowledge that dark, hard, vitreous wheat is superior in milling and bread-making qualities to wheat which is yellow in color or starchy in texture. Dark, hard, vitreous wheat commands a premium over yellow or starchy wheat in all markets of the country. Spring wheat produced in the Central Northwest is characteristically dark, hard and vitreous. Only a very small percentage of a normal crop fails to meet the requirements of the subclass "Northern Spring" under the present standards. Of the 1918 crop approximately 4 per cent graded "Red Spring." Of the past crop something like 1 per cent graded "Red Spring." It would cheapen Northern Spring wheat to allow admittedly inferior wheat to be labeled "Northern Spring."

BRIGHT OR GOOD COLOR.

No useful purpose would be served by substituting the term "good color" for the word "bright." The actual interpretation of either term would be the same. Such a change would be merely a change in words and not in meaning.

3. PRODUCERS NOT BENEFITED BY CHANGE.

The request made by the Central Northwest delegation for a general lowering of the present standards for Hard Red Spring and Durum wheat was made apparently on the theory that, under the standards they proposed, the producer would receive more money for his wheat. The arguments made in support of this theory were not convincing

and were not supported by evidence. On the other hand, the testimony seemed to prove that, under free and open competitive marketing conditions, the lowering of the present standards would tend to reduce the return to the farmer. This Department's studies of grain marketing support the later view.

4. PRESENT STANDARDS HAVE NOT BEEN TESTED UNDER NORMAL MARKETING CONDITIONS.

The Federal wheat standards were established and promulgated in 1917 and revised in 1918. They have been operative only under fixed price and war conditions and consequently opportunity for fair test of their merits or defects has not been afforded under normal marketing conditions. It is believed that any injustice to producers of wheat that may have resulted from fixed prices during the war will be eliminated when normal competitive marketing conditions again prevail. In the circumstances, it is not deemed practicable to change the present Federal wheat standards until experience has been had during a period of normal marketing conditions, and this belief was shared by the majority of those whose views were expressed on the proposed changes.

5. CONFUSION IN GRAIN INDUSTRY UNDESIRABLE AT THIS TIME.

The United States grain standards Act requires that changes in the wheat standards shall be announced at least ninety days before they become effective. Changes could not be made in any event to become effective before the new crop begins to move, and any changes in the Hard Red Spring and Durum grades would involve similar changes in other classes of wheat. Any changes announced at this time could not become effective before the beginning of the crop movement, and would add to the confusion which will follow the termination of the fixed price regulations.


6. MAJORITY OPPOSED TO CHANGE.

At the second hearing at Washington and at the hearing at Chicago on April 2, 1920, overwhelming opposition was voiced against any change this year in the standards for wheat now in force. After the announcement of the public hearing held in Chicago many letters and telegrams from farmers' organizations, State officials, grain dealers and millers' organizations in different sections of the country were received, opposing change in the standards; in fact, many of these expressed the desire for even higher standards, thereby making higher requirements for the better grades of wheat.

CONCLUSION.

After careful consideration of all evidence and arguments presented at the hearings, together with letters and telegrams and Departmental data bearing on the question, I have concluded that no change should be made in the present standards for wheat.

During the consideration of the proposed changes in the wheat standards I have been impressed with the great need for educational and demonstrational work, to inform producers, country buyers and others regarding the purposes of the standards and their requirements, their proper application, and the value of grading standards to the producers and other interests in handling grain. Such work has been conducted with great success in limited areas in certain portions of the country during the last few years in cooperation with State agricultural colleges, State officials interested in grain grading and farmers' organizations, from whom requests have been received for such work and with whom hearty cooperation has been had. While the extension of this educational work is of vital importance, that producers and others may have the desirability of the present standards pointed out to them, it is to be regretted that it will have to be further limited during the next year because of the reduction in the appropriations available for the purpose.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "E. Meredith". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "E" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Secretary of Agriculture.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 2,
1920.

ON FEDERAL WHEAT GRADES. SHALL THEY BE CHANGED?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, March 24, 1920.

It has been represented to me that there is dissatisfaction in the Central Northwest with the present Federal grades for Hard Red Spring and Durum wheats. I received a request for a hearing upon the subject and on March 19, 1920, a delegation visited me at Washington, and presented recommendations on behalf of the State Boards of Grain Appeals at Minneapolis and Duluth, certain State officials of Minnesota and North Dakota and others that the Federal grades for Hard Red Spring and Durum wheats be changed in the following respects to take effect at the beginning of the coming crop year:

1. That the subclass "Red Spring" be eliminated.
2. That the word "Bright" be eliminated in the Spring and Durum grades, except in the No. 1 Dark Northern Spring and the No. 1 Amber Durum.
3. That the percentage of moisture in the Spring and Durum grades be increased to 15 per cent, that this maximum percentage be the same in all grades from No. 1 to No. 5, inclusive, that wheat having more than 15 per cent be graded the same as that having less, except that in addition it be classed *Excessive Moisture* and stating the percentage of moisture.
4. That the maximum percentage of Durum to be carried in the grade of No. 1 Spring wheat be made five (5) per cent, and that the maximum percentage of Spring wheat to be carried in the Durum grades be made ten (10) per cent, the said maximum percentage to be uniform in all the Durum grades from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive.
5. That one (1) per cent of rye be carried in each of the grades of Spring and Durum wheat, in addition to the present foreign material.
6. That the test weight of the Hard Red Spring class be reduced one pound for each grade.

After the hearing the delegation which appeared before me selected a special committee which discussed the details of these recommendations with representatives of the Department of Agriculture. This special committee restated the recommendations in substance as follows:

1. Substitute "Humpback" as a subclass for "Red Spring" and make the definition of the subclass "Humpback" in the Federal standards read as follows: "This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring consisting of more than 10 per centum of the variety 'Humpback.'" This would necessitate changing the definition of the subclass "Northern Spring"

so as to read as follows: "This subclass shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring consisting of less than 75 per centum of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels. This subclass shall not include more than 10 per centum of wheat of the variety 'Humpback.'"

2. In place of the requirement in all of the No. 1 grades in the Hard Red Spring and Durum classes that the wheat in grade No. 1 shall be "bright" provide that the wheat in all of these No. 1 grades shall be of "good color."

3. Make the maximum percentage of moisture allowed in all grades from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive in the Hard Red Spring and Durum classes 15 per centum and provide that all wheat in these classes having more than 15 per centum moisture shall grade Sample Grade, making a regulation that all licensed grain inspectors in grading the wheat in these two classes shall state the exact percentage of moisture on the grain inspection certificates when it exceeds 15 per centum. As an alternative for the foregoing make the 15 per centum limit apply only to the first three grades—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3—and let the limit remain at 16 per centum for No. 4 and No. 5 as it is now in the Federal grades. Under this alternative also, make the regulation requiring the inspectors to show the exact moisture content on their certificates when over 15 per centum.

4. Change the requirement with respect to wheat of other classes in grade No. 1 in all subclasses of Hard Red Spring wheat, so that the present limit of 5 per centum on the total wheats of other classes will include Durum wheat and so that the special limitation of 2 per centum shall apply only to the Common White and White Club wheats, leaving the lower grades as they are now. No change in the allowance for wheat of other classes in grade No. 1 in the three subclasses of Durum wheat.

5. Increase the allowance for total foreign material other than dockage in each of the grades from No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive, in the Hard Red Spring and Durum classes so as to permit the addition of 1 per centum of rye in each of these grades, but not to complicate the grading requirements.

6. Reduce the present limit for test weight per bushel for each grade in Hard Red Spring wheat by one pound.

The question whether there shall be changes in the present Federal standards for wheat is so important and affects so many interests in addition to those represented at the hearing on March 19, that I have decided to hold a public hearing at Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, April 2, 1920, at the Hotel LaSalle beginning at 10:00 a. m.

At that hearing it is of the greatest importance that farmers, country buyers, line and terminal elevator men, commission men, brokers, exporters, millers, grain inspectors, and others interested in the production, storage, transportation, marketing, and utilization of wheat be represented and that they present to me their views as to:

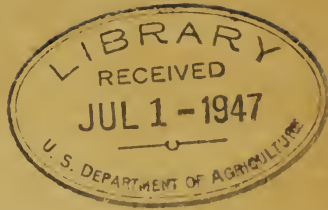
1. Whether either of the above proposals submitted by the delegation should be adopted.

2. Whether corresponding changes should be made in other classes of wheat.

3. Whether in view of the requirement of the three months' advance notice, it is practicable to make changes applicable to the 1920 crop.

4. Whether changes should be made until after the present standards have been tested without fixed price conditions.

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.



United States Department of Agriculture.

BUREAU OF MARKETS,
GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Chief.

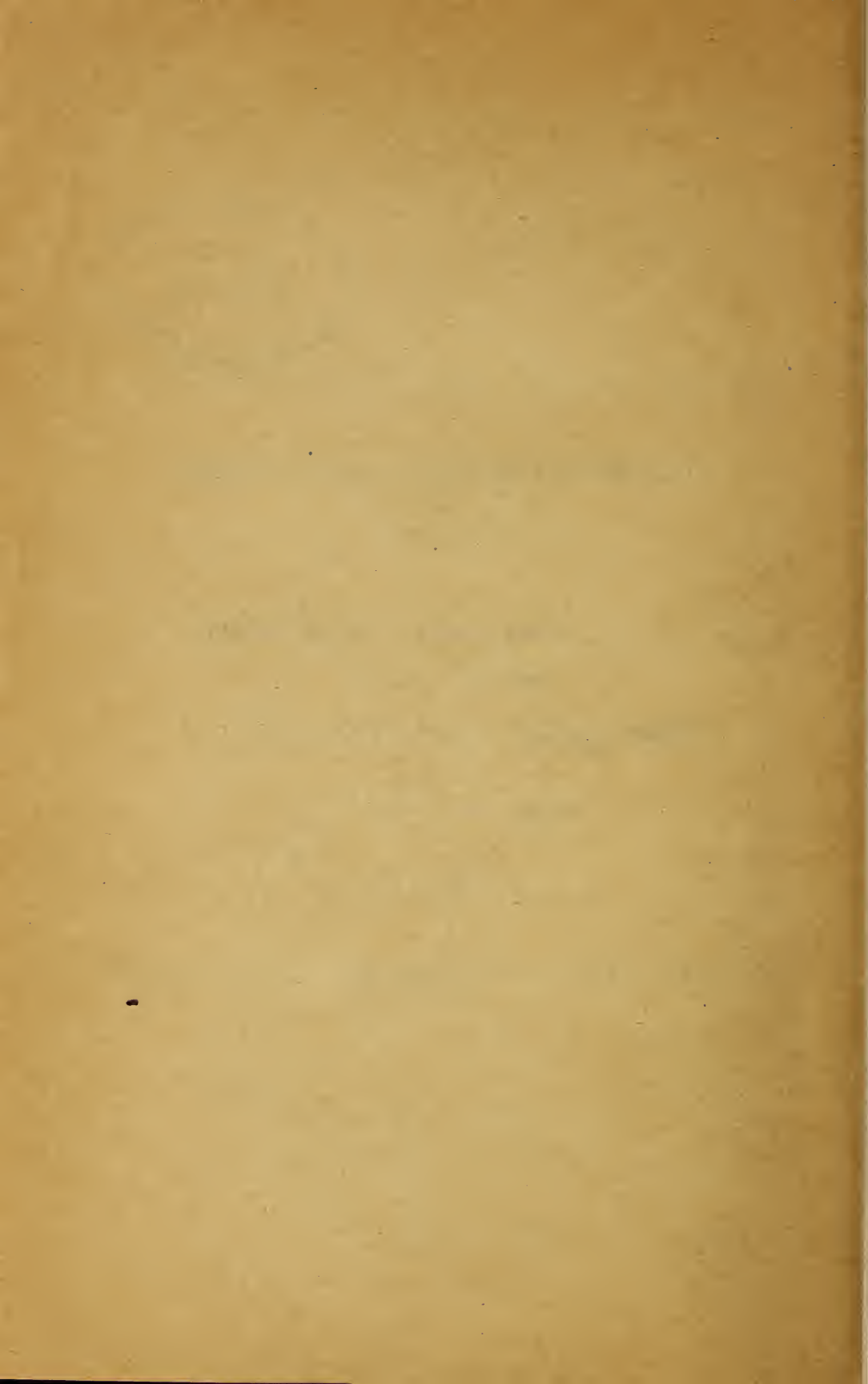
SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Markets) No. 63

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Supervision Districts

Issued June 30, 1920.



United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS,

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Chief.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Markets) No. 63

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Supervision Districts

Issued June 30, 1920.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF MARKETS
SUPERVISION DISTRICTS
FOR THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE
UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Markets) No. 63.¹

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

SUPERVISION DISTRICTS.

DESIGNATION OF SUPERVISION DISTRICTS AND HEADQUARTERS THEREOF IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RULES AND REGULA- TIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE UNDER THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

The portions of the United States defined below are designated as districts, and the city indicated in the name of each district is designated as the headquarters of such district, for the purposes of the administration of the United States grain standards Act of August 11, 1916 (39 Stat. L., 482).

ATLANTA (GA.) DISTRICT.

All counties in the STATE OF ALABAMA with the exception of BALDWIN and MOBILE; all counties in the STATE OF FLORIDA with the exception of ESCAMBIA and SANTA ROSA; and the entire STATES OF GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE (MD.) DISTRICT.

The DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; the entire STATES OF MARYLAND and VIRGINIA; and the following counties in the STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA:

Barbour.	Jefferson.	Randolph.
Berkeley.	Lewis.	Ritchie.
Braxton.	Marion.	Taylor.
Doddridge.	Mineral.	Tucker.
Gilmer.	Monongalia.	Tyler.
Grant.	Mouroe.	Upshur.
Greenbrier.	Morgan.	Webster.
Hampshire.	Pendleton.	Wetzel.
Hardy.	Pocahontas	
Harrison.	Preston.	

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 26, 29, 31 to 40, 42, 44 to 49, 52, 54 to 56, 58 to 60, and 62.

BOSTON (MASS.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATES OF MAINE, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW HAMPSHIRE, RHODE ISLAND, and VERMONT; and the following counties in the STATE OF CONNECTICUT:

New London.	Tolland.	Windham.
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BUFFALO (N. Y.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF NEW YORK:

Allegany.	Jefferson.	Oswego.
Cattaraugus.	Lewis.	St. Lawrence.
Cayuga.	Livingston.	Schuyler.
Chautauqua.	Madison.	Seneca.
Chemung.	Monroe.	Steuben.
Cortland.	Niagara.	Tioga.
Erie.	Oneida.	Tompkins.
Franklin.	Onondaga.	Wayne.
Genesee.	Ontario.	Wyoming.
Herkimer.	Orleans.	Yates.

The following counties in the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Bradford.	McKean.	Tioga.
Crawford.	Potter.	Warren.
Erie.		

CAIRO (ILL.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF ILLINOIS:

Alexander.	Massac.	Union.
Hardin.	Pope.	
Johnson.	Pulaski.	

The following counties in the STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Ballard.	Fulton.	McCracken.
Caldwell.	Graves.	Marshall.
Callaway.	Hickman.	Union.
Carlisle.	Livingston.	
Crittenden.	Lyon.	

CHICAGO (ILL.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF ILLINOIS:

Boone.	Iroquois.	McHenry.
Bureau.	Jo Daviess.	Ogle.
Carroll.	Kane.	Rock Island.
Cook.	Kankakee.	Stephenson.
Dekalb.	Kendall.	Whiteside.
Dupage.	La Salle.	Will.
Grundy.	Lake.	Winnebago.
Henry.	Lee.	

The following counties in the STATE OF INDIANA :

Adams.	Jasper.	Porter.
Allen.	Kosciusko.	Pulaski.
Benton.	Lagrange.	St. Joseph.
Carroll.	Lake.	Starke.
Cass.	Laporte.	Steuben.
Dekalb.	Marshall.	Wabash.
Elkhart.	Miami.	Wells.
Fulton.	Newton.	White.
Huntington.	Noble.	Whitley.

The following counties in the STATE OF IOWA :

Allamakee.	Clinton.	Jones.
Benton.	Delaware.	Linn.
Blackhawk.	Dubuque.	Muscatine.
Bremer.	Fayette.	Poweshiek.
Buchanan.	Howard.	Scott.
Cedar.	Iowa.	Tama.
Chickasaw.	Jackson.	Winneshieck.
Clayton.	Johnson.	

The following counties in the STATE OF MICHIGAN :

Allegan.	Emmet.	Mecosta.
Antrim.	Grand Traverse.	Missaukee.
Barry.	Ionia.	Montcalm.
Benzie.	Isabella.	Muskegon.
Berrien.	Kalamazoo.	Newaygo.
Branch.	Kalkaska.	Oceana.
Calhoun.	Kent.	Osceola.
Cass.	Lake.	Ottawa.
Charlevoix.	Leelanau.	St. Joseph.
Clare.	Manistee.	Van Buren.
Eaton.	Mason.	Wexford.

CINCINNATI (OHIO) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF INDIANA :

Dearborn.	Ohio.	Switzerland.
Franklin.	Ripley.	Union.

The following counties in the STATE OF KENTUCKY :

Bath.	Grant.	Martin.
Boone.	Greenup.	Mason.
Bourbon.	Harlan.	Menifee.
Boyd.	Harrison.	Montgomery.
Bracken.	Johnson.	Morgan.
Breathitt.	Kenton.	Nicholas.
Campbell.	Knott.	Pendleton.
Carter.	Lawrence.	Perry.
Clark.	Lee.	Pike.
Elliott.	Leslie.	Powell.
Estill.	Letcher.	Robertson.
Fleming.	Lewis.	Rowan.
Floyd.	Magoffin.	Wolfe.

The following counties in the STATE OF OHIO :

Adams.	Franklin.	Montgomery.
Athens.	Gallia.	Perry.
Auglaize.	Greene.	Pickaway.
Brown.	Hamilton.	Pike.
Butler.	Highland.	Preble.
Champaign.	Hocking.	Ross.
Clark.	Jackson.	Scioto.
Clermont.	Lawrence.	Shelby.
Clinton.	Logan.	Union.
Darke.	Madison.	Vinton.
Delaware.	Meigs.	Warren.
Fairfield.	Mercer.	
Fayette.	Miami.	

The following counties in the STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA :

Boone.	Logan.	Raleigh.
Cabell.	McDowell.	Roane.
Calhoun.	Mason.	Summers.
Clay.	Mercer.	Wayne.
Fayette.	Mingo.	Wirt.
Jackson.	Nicholas.	Wood.
Kanawha.	Pleasants.	Wyoming.
Lincoln.	Putnam.	

DENVER (COLO.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATE OF COLORADO; all counties in the STATE OF WYOMING with the exception of LINCOLN, UINTA, and YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK; and the following counties in the STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Bernalillo.	Rio Arriba.	Santa Fe.
Colfax.	Sandoval.	Taos.
McKinley.	San Juan.	Union.
Mora.	San Miguel.	Valencia.

DULUTH (MINN.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF MICHIGAN :

Alger.	Gogebic.	Mackinac.
Baraga.	Houghton.	Marquette.
Chippewa.	Iron.	Menominee.
Delta.	Keweenaw.	Ontonagon.
Dickinson.	Luce.	Schoolcraft.

The following counties in the STATE OF MINNESOTA :

Aitkin.	Hubbard.	Millelacs.
Beltrami.	Itasca.	Pennington.
Carlton.	Kanabec.	Pine.
Cass.	Kittson.	Polk.
Clearwater.	Koochiching.	Red Lake.
Cook.	Lake.	Roseau.
Crow Wing.	Marshall.	St. Louis.

The following counties in the STATE OF WISCONSIN:

Ashland.	Iron.	Vilas.
Bayfield.	Oneida.	Washburn.
Burnett.	Price.	
Douglas.	Sawyer.	

FORT WORTH (TEX.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Chaves.	Guadalupe.	Quay.
Curry.	Hidalgo.	Roosevelt.
De Baca.	Lea.	Sierra.
Dona Ana.	Lincoln.	Socorro.
Eddy.	Luna.	Torrance.
Grant.	Otero.	

The following counties in the STATE OF TEXAS:

Anderson.	Dickens.	Jack.
Andrews.	Eastland.	Jeff Davis.
Archer.	Ector.	Johnson.
Bailey.	Edwards.	Jones.
Baylor.	Ellis.	Kaufman.
Bell.	El Paso.	Kent.
Blanco.	Erath.	Kimble.
Borden.	Falls.	King.
Bosque.	Fannin.	Knox.
Bowie.	Fisher.	Lamar.
Brewster.	Floyd.	Lamb.
Brown.	Foard.	Lampasas.
Burnet.	Franklin.	Limestone.
Callahan.	Freestone.	Llano.
Camp.	Gaines.	Loving.
Cass.	Garza.	Lubbock.
Cherokee.	Gillespie.	Lynn.
Clay.	Glasscock.	McCulloch.
Cochran.	Grayson.	McLenan.
Coke.	Gregg.	Marion.
Coleman.	Hale.	Martin.
Collin.	Hall.	Mason.
Comanche.	Hamilton.	Menard.
Concho.	Hardeman.	Midland.
Cooke.	Harrison.	Mills.
Coryell.	Haskell.	Mitchell.
Cottle.	Henderson.	Montague.
Crane.	Hill.	Morris.
Crockett.	Hood.	Motley.
Crosby.	Hockley.	Navarro.
Culberson.	Hopkins.	Nolan.
Dallas.	Howard.	Palo Pinto.
Dawson.	Hudspeth.	Panola.
Delta.	Hunt.	Parker.
Denton.	Irion.	Pecos.

Presidio.	Somervell.	Upton.
Rains.	Stephens.	Val Verde.
Reagan.	Sterling.	Van Zandt.
Red River.	Stonewall.	Ward.
Reeves.	Sutton.	Wichita.
Rockwall.	Tarrant.	Wilbarger.
Runnels.	Taylor.	Winkler.
Rusk.	Terrell.	Wise.
San Saba.	Terry.	Wood.
Schleicher.	Throckmorton.	Yoakum.
Scurry.	Titus.	Young.
Schackelford.	Tom Green.	
Smith.	Upshur.	

GALVESTON (TEX.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF TEXAS:

Angelina.	Hardin.	Newton.
Aransas.	Harris.	Nueces.
Atascosa.	Hays.	Orange.
Austin.	Hidalgo.	Polk.
Bandera.	Houston.	Real.
Bastrop.	Jackson.	Refugio.
Bee.	Jasper.	Robertson.
Bexar.	Jefferson.	Sabine.
Brazoria.	Jim Hogg.	San Augustine.
Brazos.	Jim Wells.	San Jacinto.
Brooks.	Karnes.	San Patricio.
Burleson.	Kendall.	Shelby.
Caldwell.	Kerr.	Starr.
Calhoun.	Kinney.	Travis.
Cameron.	Kleberg.	Trinity.
Chambers.	La Salle.	Tyler.
Colorado.	Lavaca.	Uvalde.
Comal.	Lee.	Victoria.
Dewitt.	Leon.	Walker.
Dimmit.	Liberty.	Waller.
Duval.	Live Oak.	Washington.
Fayette.	McMullen.	Webb.
Fort Bend.	Madison.	Wharton.
Frio.	Matagorda.	Willacy.
Galveston.	Maverick.	Williamson.
Goliad.	Medina.	Wilson.
Gonzales.	Milam.	Zapata.
Grimes.	Montgomery.	Zavalla.
Guadalupe.	Nacogdoches.	

INDIANAPOLIS (IND.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF INDIANA:

Bartholomew.	Clay.	Delaware.
Blackford.	Clinton.	Fayette.
Boone.	Daviess.	Fountain.
Brown.	Decatur.	Grant.

Greene.	Madison.	Rush.
Hamilton.	Marion.	Shelby.
Hancock.	Martin.	Sullivan.
Hendricks.	Monroe.	Tippecanoe.
Henry.	Montgomery.	Tipton.
Howard.	Morgan.	Vermilion.
Jay.	Owen.	Vigo.
Johnson.	Parke.	Warren.
Knox.	Putnam.	Wayne.
Lawrence.	Randolph.	

KANSAS CITY (MO.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF ARKANSAS:

Baxter.	Izard.	Sharp.
Benton.	Madison.	Stone.
Boone.	Marion.	Washington.
Carroll.	Newton.	
Fulton.	Searcy.	

The following counties in the STATE OF KANSAS:

Allen.	Jefferson.	Pottawatomie.
Anderson.	Jewell.	Rawlins.
Atchison.	Johnson.	Republic.
Bourbon.	Labette.	Riley.
Brown.	Leavenworth.	Rooks.
Cherokee.	Lincoln.	Russell.
Cheyenne.	Linn.	Saline.
Clay.	Logan.	Shawnee.
Cloud.	Lyon.	Sheridan.
Coffey.	Marshall.	Sherman.
Crawford.	Miami.	Smith.
Decatur.	Mitchell.	Thomas.
Dickinson.	Montgomery.	Trego.
Douglas.	Morris.	Wabaunsee.
Ellis.	Nemaha.	Wallace.
Ellsworth.	Neosho.	Washington.
Franklin.	Norton.	Wilson.
Geary.	Osage.	Woodson.
Gove.	Osborne.	Wyandotte.
Graham.	Ottawa.	
Jackson.	Phillips.	

The following counties in the STATE OF MISSOURI:

Adair.	Carroll.	Dade.
Andrew.	Cass.	Dallas.
Atchison.	Cedar.	Daviess.
Barry.	Chariton.	Dekalb.
Barton.	Christian.	Douglas.
Bates.	Clark.	Gentry.
Benton.	Clay.	Greene.
Caldwell.	Clinton.	Grundy.
Camden.	Cooper.	Harrison.

Henry.	McDonald.	St. Clair.
Hickory.	Macon.	Saline.
Holt.	Mercer.	Schuyler.
Howard.	Moniteau.	Scotland.
Howell.	Morgan.	Shannon.
Jackson.	Newton.	Shelby.
Jasper.	Nodaway.	Stone.
Johnson.	Oregon.	Sullivan.
Knox.	Ozark.	Taney.
Laclede.	Pettis.	Texas.
Lafayette.	Platte.	Vernon.
Lawrence.	Polk.	Webster.
Lewis.	Putnam.	Worth.
Linn.	Randolph.	Wright.
Livingston.	Ray.	

LOUISVILLE (KY.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF INDIANA:

Clark.	Jackson.	Posey.
Crawford.	Jefferson.	Scott.
Dubois.	Jennings.	Spencer.
Floyd.	Orange.	Vanderburg.
Gibson.	Perry.	Warrick.
Harrison.	Pike.	Washington.

The following counties in the STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Adair.	Hancock.	Nelson.
Allen.	Hardin.	Ohio.
Anderson.	Hart.	Oldham.
Barren.	Henderson.	Owen.
Bell.	Henry.	Owsley.
Boyle.	Hopkins.	Pulaski.
Breckinridge.	Jackson.	Rockcastle.
Bullitt.	Jefferson.	Russell.
Butler.	Jessamine.	Scott.
Carroll.	Knox.	Shelby.
Casey.	Larue.	Simpson.
Christian.	Laurel.	Spencer.
Clay.	Lincoln.	Taylor.
Clinton.	Logan.	Todd.
Cumberland.	McCreary.	Trigg.
Daviess.	McLean.	Trimble.
Edmonson.	Madison.	Warren.
Fayette.	Marion.	Washington.
Franklin.	Meade.	Wayne.
Gallatin.	Mercer.	Webster.
Garrard.	Metcalfe.	Whitley.
Grayson.	Monroe.	Woodford.
Green.	Muhlenberg.	

MEMPHIS (TENN.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF ARKANSAS:

Arkansas.	Grant.	Ouachita.
Ashley.	Greene.	Perry.
Bradley.	Hempstead.	Phillips.
Calhoun.	Hot Spring.	Pike.
Chicot.	Howard.	Poinsett.
Clark.	Independence.	Polk.
Clay.	Jackson.	Pope.
Cleburne.	Jefferson.	Prairie.
Cleveland.	Johnson.	Pulaski.
Columbia.	Lafayette.	Randolph.
Conway.	Lawrence.	St. Francis.
Craighead.	Lee.	Saline.
Crawford.	Lincoln.	Scott.
Crittenden.	Little River.	Sebastian.
Cross.	Logan.	Sevier.
Dallas.	Lonoke.	Union.
Desha.	Miller.	Van Buren.
Drew.	Mississippi.	White.
Faulkner.	Monroe.	Woodruff.
Franklin.	Montgomery.	Yell.
Garland.	Nevada.	

The following counties in the STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

Alcorn.	Itawamba.	Sunflower.
Attala.	Lafayette.	Tallahatchie.
Benton.	Lee.	Tate.
Bolivar.	Leflore.	Tippah.
Calhoun.	Lowndes.	Tishomingo.
Carroll.	Marshall.	Tunica.
Chickasaw.	Monroe.	Union.
Choctaw.	Montgomery.	Warren.
Clay.	Noxubee.	Washington.
Coahoma.	Oktibbeha.	Webster.
De Soto.	Panola.	Winston.
Grenada.	Pontotoc.	Yalobusha.
Holmes.	Prentiss.	Yazoo.
Humphreys.	Quitman.	
Issaquena.	Sharkey.	

The following counties in the STATE OF TENNESSEE:

Benton.	Gibson.	Lauderdale.
Carroll.	Hardeman.	McNairy.
Chester.	Hardin.	Madison.
Crockett.	Haywood.	Ohion.
Decatur.	Henderson.	Shelby.
Dyer.	Henry.	Tipton.
Fayette.	Lake.	Weakley.

MILWAUKEE (WIS.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF WISCONSIN:

Adams.	Jefferson.	Portage.
Brown.	Juneau.	Racine.
Calumet.	Kenosha.	Richland.
Columbia.	Kewaunee.	Rock.
Crawford.	Lafayette.	Sauk.
Dane.	Langlade.	Shawano.
Dodge.	Lincoln.	Sheboygan.
Door.	Manitowoc.	Vernon.
Florence.	Marathon.	Walworth.
Fond du Lac.	Marinette.	Washington.
Forest.	Marquette.	Waukesha.
Grant.	Milwaukee.	Waupaca.
Green.	Oconto.	Waushara.
Green Lake.	Outagamie.	Winnebago.
Iowa.	Ozaukee.	Wood.

MINNEAPOLIS (MINN.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF MINNESOTA:

Anoka.	Jackson.	Renville.
Becker.	Kandiyohi.	Rice.
Benton.	Lac qui Parle.	Rock.
Bigstone.	Lesueur.	Scott.
Blue Earth.	Lincoln.	Sherburne.
Brown.	Lyon.	Sibley.
Carver.	McLeod.	Stearns.
Chippewa.	Mahnomen.	Steele.
Chisago.	Martin.	Stevens.
Clay.	Meeker.	Swift.
Cottonwood.	Morrison.	Todd.
Dakota.	Mower.	Traverse.
Dodge.	Murray.	Wabasha.
Douglas.	Nicollet.	Wadena.
Faribault.	Nobles.	Waseca.
Fillmore.	Norman.	Washington.
Freeborn.	Olmsted.	Watonwan.
Goodhue.	Otter Tail.	Wilkin.
Grant.	Pipestone.	Winona.
Hennepin.	Pope.	Wright.
Houston.	Ramsey.	Yellow Medicine.
Isanti.	Redwood.	

The entire STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA; the following counties in the STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Armstrong.	Dewey.	Perkins.
Brown.	Edmunds.	Potter.
Campbell.	Faulk.	Roberts.
Clark.	Grant.	Spink.
Codington.	Hamlin.	Walworth.
Corson.	Harding.	Ziebach.
Day.	McPherson.	
Deuel.	Marshall.	

The following counties in the STATE OF WISCONSIN:

Barron.	Jackson.	Rusk.
Buffalo.	La Crosse.	Saint Croix.
Chippewa.	Monroe.	Taylor.
Clark.	Pepin.	Trempealeau.
Dunn.	Pierce.	
Eau Claire.	Polk.	

NASHVILLE (TENN.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF TENNESSEE:

Anderson.	Hancock.	Perry.
Bedford.	Hawkins.	Pickett.
Bledsoe.	Hickman.	Polk.
Blount.	Houston.	Putnam.
Bradley.	Humphreys.	Rhea.
Campbell.	Jackson.	Roane.
Cannon.	James.	Robertson.
Carter.	Jefferson.	Rutherford.
Cheatham.	Johnson.	Scott.
Claiborne.	Knox.	Sequatchie.
Clay.	Lawrence.	Sevier.
Cocke.	Lewis.	Smith.
Coffee.	Lincoln.	Stewart.
Cumberland.	Loudon.	Sullivan.
Davidson.	McMinn.	Sumner.
Dekalb.	Macon.	Trousdale.
Dickson.	Marion.	Unicoi.
Fentress.	Marshall.	Union.
Franklin.	Maury.	Van Buren.
Giles.	Meigs.	Warren.
Grainger.	Monroe.	Washington.
Greene.	Montgomery.	Wayne.
Grundy.	Moore.	White.
Hamblen.	Morgan.	Williamson.
Hamilton.	Overton.	Wilson.

NEW ORLEANS (LA.) DISTRICT.

MOBILE and BALDWIN Counties in the STATE OF ALABAMA; ESCAMBIA and SANTA ROSA Counties in the STATE OF FLORIDA; the entire STATE OF LOUISIANA; and the following counties in the STATE OF MISSISSIPPI:

Adams.	Hancock.	Lauderdale.
Amite.	Harrison.	Lawrence.
Claiborne.	Hinds.	Leake.
Clarke.	Jackson.	Lincoln.
Copiah.	Jasper.	Madison.
Covington.	Jefferson.	Marion.
Forrest.	Jefferson Davis.	Neshoba.
Franklin.	Jones.	Newton.
George.	Kemper.	Pearl River.
Greene.	Lamar.	Perry.

Pike.	Simpson.	Walthall.
Rankin.	Smith.	Wayne.
Scott.	Stone.	Wilkinson.

NEW YORK (N. Y.) DISTRICT.

All counties in the STATE OF CONNECTICUT with the exception of NEW LONDON, TOLLAND, and WINDHAM; the following counties in the STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

Bergen.	Middlesex.	Sussex.
Essex.	Monmouth.	Union.
Hudson.	Morris.	Warren.
Hunterdon.	Passaic.	
Mercer.	Somerset.	

The following counties in the STATE OF NEW YORK:

Albany.	Hamilton.	Rockland.
Bronx.	Kings.	Saratoga.
Broome.	Montgomery.	Schenectady.
Chenango.	Nassau.	Schoharie.
Clinton.	New York.	Suffolk.
Columbia.	Orange.	Sullivan.
Delaware.	Otsego.	Ulster.
Dutchess.	Putnam.	Warren.
Essex.	Queens.	Washington.
Fulton.	Rensselaer.	Westchester.
Greene.	Richmond.	

The following counties in the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Lackawanna.	Pike.	Wyoming.
Monroe.	Susquehanna.	
Northampton.	Wayne.	

OKLAHOMA CITY (OKLA.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATE OF OKLAHOMA; and the following counties in the STATE OF TEXAS:

Armstrong.	Gray.	Oldham.
Bristoe.	Hall.	Farmer.
Carson.	Hansford.	Potter.
Castro.	Hartley.	Randall.
Childress.	Hemphill.	Roberts.
Collingsworth.	Hutchinson.	Sherman.
Dallam.	Lipscomb.	Swisher.
Deaf Smith.	Moore.	Wheeler.
Donley.	Ochiltree.	

OMAHA (NEBR.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF IOWA:

Adair.	Boone.	Crawford.
Adams.	Carroll.	Dallas.
Appanoose.	Cass.	Decatur.
Audubon.	Clarke.	Fremont.

Greene.	Mills.	Shelby.
Guthrie.	Monona.	Story.
Harrison.	Monroe.	Taylor.
Jasper.	Montgomery.	Union.
Lucas.	Page.	Warren.
Madison.	Polk.	Wayne.
Marion.	Pottawattamie.	
Marshall.	Ringgold.	

The following counties in the STATE OF NEBRASKA:

Adams.	Garden.	Nance.
Arthur.	Garfield.	Nebraska.
Banner.	Gosper.	Nuckolls.
Blaine.	Grant.	Otoe.
Boone.	Greeley.	Pawnee.
Buffalo.	Hall.	Perkins.
Burt.	Hamilton.	Phelps.
Butler.	Harlan.	Platte.
Cass.	Hayes.	Polk.
Chase.	Hitchcock.	Redwillow.
Cheyenne.	Hooker.	Richardson.
Clay.	Howard.	Saline.
Colfax.	Jefferson.	Sarpy.
Cuming.	Johnson.	Saunders.
Custer.	Kearney.	Scotts Bluff.
Dawson.	Keith.	Seward.
Deuel.	Kimball.	Sherman.
Dodge.	Lancaster.	Stanton.
Douglas.	Lincoln.	Thayer.
Dundy.	Logan.	Thomas.
Fillmore.	Loup.	Valley.
Franklin.	McPherson.	Washington.
Frontier.	Madison.	Webster.
Furnas.	Merrick.	Wheeler.
Gage.	Morrill.	York.

PEORIA (ILL.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF ILLINOIS:

Brown.	Knox.	Peoria.
Cass.	Livingston.	Piatt.
Champaign.	Logan.	Putnam.
Coles.	McDonough.	Sangamon.
Dewitt.	McLean.	Schuyler.
Douglas.	Macon.	Stark.
Edgar.	Marshall.	Tazewell.
Ford.	Mason.	Vermilion.
Fulton.	Menard.	Warren.
Hancock.	Mercer.	Woodford.
Henderson.	Moultrie.	

The following counties in the STATE OF IOWA:

Davis.	Keokuk.	Van Buren.
Des Moines.	Lee.	Wapello.
Henry.	Louisa.	Washington.
Jefferson.	Mahaska.	

PHILADELPHIA (PA.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATE OF DELAWARE; the following counties in the STATE OF NEW JERSEY:

Atlantic.	Cape May.	Ocean.
Burlington.	Cumberland.	Salem.
Camden.	Gloucester.	

The following counties in the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

Adams.	Cumberland.	Luzerne.
Armstrong.	Dauphin.	Lycoming.
Bedford.	Delaware.	Mifflin.
Berks.	Elk.	Montgomery.
Blair.	Fayette.	Montour.
Bucks.	Forest.	Northumberland.
Cambria.	Franklin.	Perry.
Cameron.	Fulton.	Philadelphia.
Carbon.	Huntingdon.	Schuylkill.
Center.	Indiana.	Snyder.
Chester.	Jefferson.	Somerset.
Clarion.	Juniata.	Sullivan.
Clearfield.	Lancaster.	Union.
Clinton.	Lebanon.	Westmoreland.
Columbia.	Lehigh.	York.

PORTLAND (OREG.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATES OF OREGON and UTAH; the following counties in the STATE OF WYOMING: LINCOLN, UINTA, and YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK; the following counties in the STATE OF IDAHO:

Ada.	Cassia.	Madison.
Adams.	Clark.	Minidoka.
Bannock.	Custer.	Oneida.
Bear Lake.	Elmore.	Owyhee.
Bingham.	Franklin.	Payette.
Blaine.	Fremont.	Power.
Boise.	Gem.	Teton.
Bonneville.	Gooding.	Twin Falls.
Butte.	Jefferson.	Valley.
Camas.	Jerome.	Washington.
Canyon.	Lemhi.	
Caribou.	Lincoln.	

The following counties in the STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Asotin.	Cowlitz.	Wahkiakum.
Benton.	Garfield.	Walla Walla.
Clarke.	Klickitat.	
Columbia.	Skamania.	

SAN FRANCISCO (CALIF.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATES OF ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, and NEVADA.

SEATTLE (WASH.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Chelan.	Kitsap.	San Juan.
Clallam.	Kittitas.	Skagit.
Grays Harbor.	Lewis.	Snohomish.
Island.	Mason.	Thurston.
Jefferson.	Pacific.	Whatecom.
King.	Pierce.	Yakima.

SIOUX CITY (IOWA) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF IOWA:

Buena Vista.	Hamilton.	Plymouth.
Butler.	Hancock.	Pocahontas.
Calhoun.	Hardin.	Sac.
Cerro Gordo.	Humboldt.	Sioux.
Cherokee.	Ida.	Woodbury.
Clay.	Kossuth.	Webster.
Dickinson.	Lyon.	Winnebago.
Emmet.	Mitchell.	Worth.
Floyd.	O'Brien.	Wright.
Franklin.	Osceola.	
Grundy.	Palo Alto.	

The following counties in the STATE OF NEBRASKA:

Antelope.	Dakota.	Pierce.
Box Butte	Dawes.	Rock.
Boyd.	Dixon.	Sheridan.
Brown.	Holt.	Sioux.
Cedar.	Keyapaha.	Thurston.
Cherry.	Knox.	Wayne.

The following counties in the STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:

Aurora.	Hand.	Miner.
Beadle.	Hanson.	Minnehaha.
Bennett.	Hughes.	Moody.
Bon Homme.	Hutchinson.	Pennington.
Brookings.	Hyde.	Sanborn.
Brule.	Jackson.	Shannon.
Buffalo.	Jerauld.	Stanley.
Butte.	Jones.	Sully.
Charles Mix.	Kingsbury.	Todd.
Clay.	Lake.	Tripp.
Custer.	Lawrence.	Turner.
Davison.	Lincoln.	Union.
Douglas.	Lyman.	Washabaugh.
Fall River.	McCook.	Washington.
Gregory.	Meade.	Yankton.
Haakon.	Mellette.	

SPOKANE (WASH.) DISTRICT.

The entire STATE OF MONTANA; the following counties in the STATE OF IDAHO:

Benewah.	Idaho.	Nez Perce.
Bonner.	Kootenai.	Shoshone.
Boundary.	Latah.	
Clearwater.	Lewis.	

The following counties in the STATE OF WASHINGTON:

Adams.	Grant.	Spokane.
Douglas.	Lincoln.	Stevens.
Ferry.	Okanogan.	Whitman.
Franklin.	Pend Oreille.	

ST. JOSEPH (MO.) DISTRICT.

DONIPHAN County in KANSAS and BUCHANAN County in MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF ILLINOIS:

Adams.	Greene.	Pike.
Bond.	Hamilton.	Randolph.
Calhoun.	Jackson.	Richland.
Christian.	Jasper.	St. Clair.
Clark.	Jefferson.	Saline.
Clay.	Jersey.	Scott.
Clinton.	Lawrence.	Shelby.
Crawford.	Macoupin.	Wabash.
Cumberland.	Madison.	Washington.
Edwards.	Marion.	Wayne.
Effingham.	Monroe.	White.
Fayette.	Montgomery.	Williamson.
Franklin.	Morgan.	
Gallatin.	Perry.	

The following counties in the STATE OF MISSOURI:

Audrain.	Jefferson.	Phelps.
Bollinger.	Lincoln.	Pike.
Boone.	Madison.	Pulaski.
Butler.	Maries.	Ralls.
Callaway.	Marion.	Reynolds.
Cape Girardeau.	Miller.	Ripley.
Carter.	Mississippi.	St. Charles.
Cole.	Monroe.	St. Francois.
Crawford.	Montgomery.	St. Louis.
Dent.	New Madrid.	Ste. Genevieve.
Dunklin.	Osage.	Scott.
Franklin.	Pemiscot.	Warren.
Gasconade.	Perry.	Washington.
Iron.	Stoddard.	Wayne.

TOLEDO (OHIO) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF MICHIGAN :

Alcona.	Ingham.	Oscoda.
Alpena.	Iosco.	Otsego.
Arenac.	Jackson.	Putque Isle.
Bay.	Lapeer.	Roscommon.
Cheboygan.	Lenawee.	Saginaw.
Clinton.	Livingston.	St. Clair.
Crawford.	Macomb.	Sanilac.
Genesee.	Midland.	Shiawassee.
Gladwin.	Monroe.	Tuscola.
Gratiot.	Montmorency.	Washtenaw.
Hillsdale.	Oakland.	Wayne.
Huron.	Ogemaw.	

The following counties in the STATE OF OHIO :

Allen.	Henry.	Ottawa.
Ashland.	Holmes.	Paulding.
Ashtabula.	Huron.	Portage.
Belmont.	Jefferson.	Putnam.
Carroll.	Knox.	Richland.
Columbiana.	Lake.	Sandusky.
Coshocton.	Licking.	Seneca.
Crawford.	Lorain.	Stark.
Cuyahoga.	Lucas.	Summit.
Defiance.	Mahoning.	Trumbull.
Erie.	Marion.	Tuscarawas.
Fulton.	Medina.	Van Wert.
Geauga.	Monroe.	Washington.
Guernsey.	Morgan.	Wayne.
Hancock.	Morrow.	Williams.
Hardin.	Mushingum.	Wood.
Harrison.	Noble.	Wyandot.

The following counties in the STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA :

Allegheny.	Greene.	Venango.
Beaver.	Lawrence.	Washington.
Butler.	Mercer.	

The following counties in the STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA :

Brooke.	Marshall.	Ohio.
Hancock.		

WICHITA (KANS.) DISTRICT.

The following counties in the STATE OF KANSAS :

Barber.	Comanche.	Grant.
Barton.	Cowley.	Gray.
Butler.	Edwards.	Greeley.
Chase.	Elk.	Greenwood.
Chautauqua.	Finney.	Hamilton.
Clark.	Ford.	Harper.

Harvey.	Meade.	Sedgwick.
Haskell.	Morton.	Seward.
Hodgeman.	Ness.	Stafford.
Kearny.	Pawnee.	Stanton.
Kingman.	Pratt.	Stevens.
Kiowa.	Reno.	Sumner.
Lane.	Rice.	Wichita.
McPherson.	Rush.	
Marion.	Scott.	

This order supersedes the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, dated July 19, 1917, published in Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 24, of the Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the official seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed this 29th day of May, 1920.

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.



INDEX OF OFFICES OF FEDERAL GRAIN SUPERVISION.

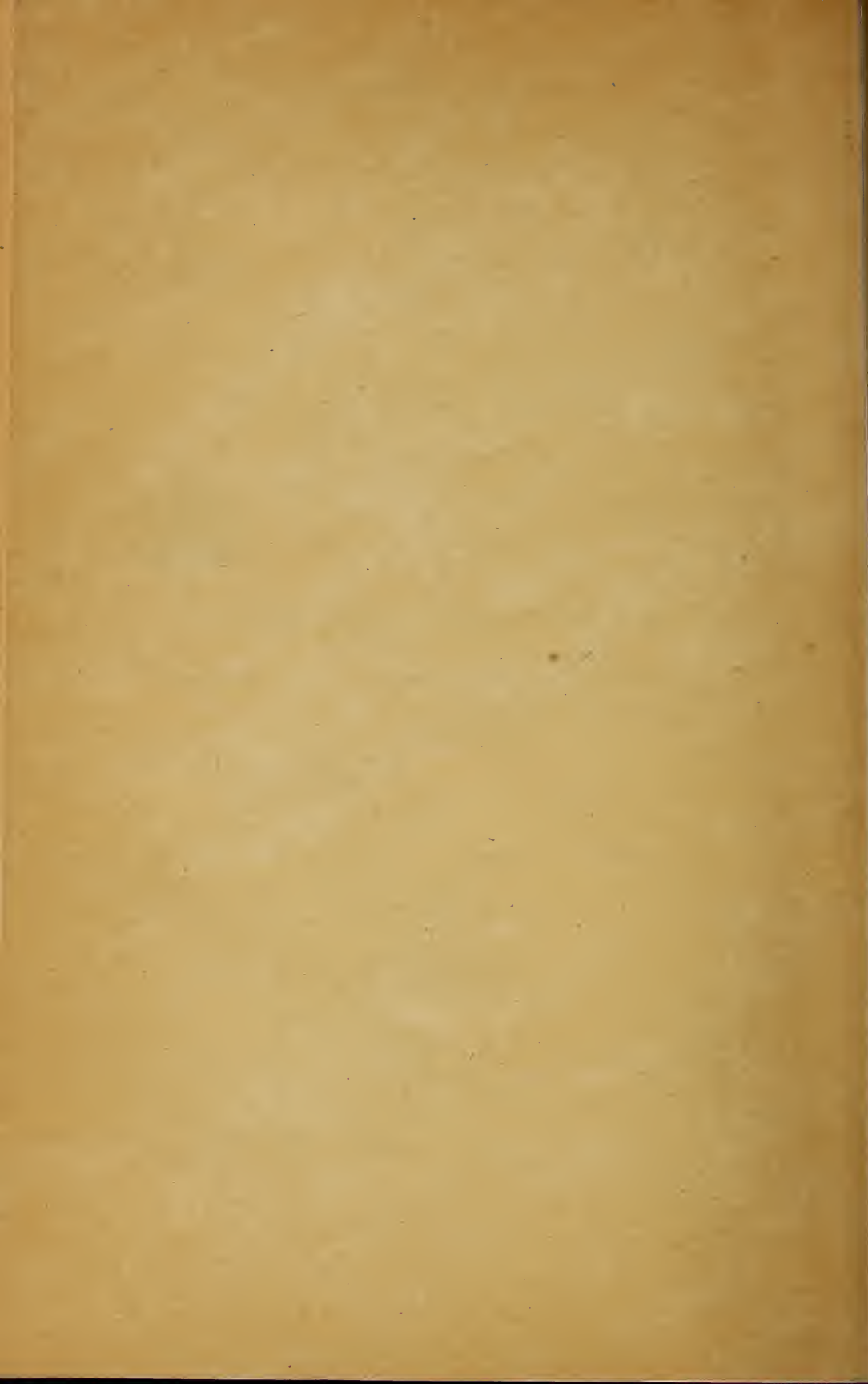
(Headquarters shown on preceding pages.)

Administrative Office, Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

General Field Headquarters, Room 1132, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

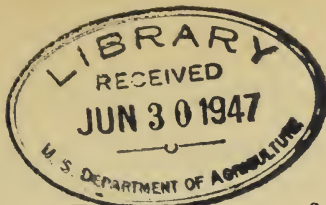
Atlanta, Ga., 1712 Citizens & Southern Bank Building.
Baltimore, Md., 610 Keyser Building.
Boston, Mass., 1142, 141 Milk Street.
Buffalo, N. Y., 98 Dun Building.
Cairo, Ill., 6 Post Office Building.
Chicago, Ill., 970, 208 South LaSalle Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 63-65 Fosdick Building.
Denver, Colo., 509 Cooper Building.
Duluth, Minn., 1-4 Sherwood Building.
Fort Worth, Tex., 511 First National Bank Building.
Galveston, Tex., 222 Security Building.
Indianapolis, Ind., 827 Board of Trade Building.
Kansas City, Mo., 310 Postal Telegraph Building.
Louisville, Ky., 27 Board of Trade Building.
Memphis, Tenn., 403 Exchange Building.
Milwaukee, Wis., 821 Railway Exchange Building.
Minneapolis, Minn., 406 Flour Exchange.
Nashville, Tenn., 807 Independent Life Building.
New Orleans, La., 218 Pan-American Bank Building.
New York City, 404, 204 Franklin Street.
Oklahoma City, Okla., 221 Mercantile Building.
Omaha, Nebr., 738 Brandeis Building.
Peoria, Ill., 807 Peoria Life Building.
Philadelphia, Pa., 574 Bourse Building.
Portland, Oreg., 519 Post Office Building.
San Francisco, Calif., 1131 Merchants Exchange.
Seattle, Wash., 2304 L. C. Smith Building.
Sioux City, Iowa, 335-338 Grain Exchange Building.
Spokane, Wash., 516 Chamber of Commerce.
St. Joseph, Mo., 803 Corby-Forssee Building.
St. Louis, Mo., 817 Pierce Building.
Toledo, Ohio, 2009 Second National Bank Building.
Wichita, Kans., 313 Sedgwick Building.





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S. R. A. Markets 64.



Issued July 9, 1920.

United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF MARKETS.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(Markets) No. 64.¹

GRAIN INSPECTORS LICENSED BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

This Announcement contains a list by districts of all persons licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture under the United States Grain Standards Act to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat and oats; also, a list of all places designated as inspection points, together with the districts in which located, and supersedes Service and Regulatory Announcements No. 38.

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TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on ~~June~~, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof.*

Atlanta District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1712 Citizens and Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Atlanta, Ga.	Davis, Walter R.	Atlanta Commercial Exchange, Department of Hay and Grain Exchange, Room 10, Trust Co. of Georgia.	C. O.
*Oakland City and East Point, Ga.			
Birmingham, Ala.	Kendrick, Marion J.	Birmingham Grain Exchange, Room 211, Chamber of Commerce.	C. O.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Williams, John K.	Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce, 205 Main Street.	C. O.
Savannah, Ga.	Davis, Thomas J.	Savannah Board of Trade, 203 Liberty Bank Building.	C. O.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 26, 29, 31 to 40, 42, 44 to 49, 52, 54 to 56, 58 to 60, 62, and 63.

* Designated inspection points.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on ———, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Baltimore District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 610 Keyser Building, Baltimore, Md.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Baltimore, Md.....	Bahnline, George F., jr.	Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, Room 400, Commerce and Water Streets.	C. W. O.
	Ball, J. Edgar.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Benedict, Orville W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Bittrick, George L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Bohnet, Fred A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Chelf, William M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Dorsey, Lloyd.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gates, J. Nelson.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gliss, William F.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Larkin, David H.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Miner, John A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Miner, Thomas M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Owings, Owen P.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Newport News, Va.....	Gimpel, John C.....	Newport News Chamber of Commerce, 2516 Washington Avenue.	C. W. O.
Norfolk, Va.....	Reid, J. Gray.....	Norfolk Chamber of Commerce, 102 Plume Street.	C. O.
*Portsmouth, Va.....			
Richmond, Va.....	Green, Walter F.....	Richmond Grain Exchange, Thirteenth and Cary Streets.	C. W. O.

Boston District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Room 1142, 141 Milk Street, Boston 9, Mass.]

Boston, Mass.....	Berry, Benjamin S.....	Boston Chamber of Commerce, 177 Milk Street.	C. W. O.
	Catlin, Seth.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Green, Joseph G., jr.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Heathfield, Thomas.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ring, Harold.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Tracy, Walter J.....	do.....	C. W. O.

Buffalo District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Room 98, Dun Building, Buffalo, N. Y.]

Buffalo, N. Y.....	Anderson, Alfred.....	The Corn Exchange, 826 Chamber of Commerce Building, 240 Main Street.	C. W. O.
	Connors, Patrick D.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Krug, Norman.....	do.....	C. O.
	Lanson, Thomas M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Loefke, Herman.....	do.....	C. O.
	Morin, Harvey D.....	do.....	C. O.
	Ridley, Henry W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Stratton, Albert F.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Weiss, Godfrey.....	do.....	C. O.

Cairo District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Room 6, Post Office Building, Cairo, Ill.]

Cairo, Ill.....	Powell, William S.....	Cairo Board of Trade, Hastings Building, 915 Ohio Street.	C. W. O.
	Shanahan, Michael.....	do.....	C. O.
	Travis, John T.....	do.....	C. O.

* Designated inspection points.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on _____, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Chicago District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 970, 208 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Chicago, Ill.	Bchnké, Michael G.	Illinois State Inspector, 717 Insurance Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	Biskup, Joseph.	do.	C. W. O.
	Boger, John W.	do.	C. W. O.
	Burke, John.	do.	C. W. O.
	Burke, Thomas J.	do.	C. W. O.
	Cassidy, George J.	do.	C. W. O.
	Clark, John W.	do.	C. W. O.
	Connelly, Milton E.	do.	C. W. O.
	Corson, Asa C.	do.	C. W. O.
	Erskine, John R.	do.	C. W. O.
	Erskine, Robert R.	do.	C. W. O.
	Ettelson, John.	do.	C. W. O.
	Getzien, Charles.	do.	C. W. O.
	Grimes, John J.	do.	C. W. O.
	Gustafson, Frank A.	do.	C. W. O.
	Hawn, Arthur E.	do.	C. W. O.
	Henry, Oren T.	do.	C. W. O.
	Hunt, William A.	do.	C. W. O.
	Johnson, John.	do.	C. W. O.
	Keefe, John.	do.	C. W. O.
	Klee, William A.	do.	C. W. O.
	Lenock, Joseph J.	do.	C. W. O.
	Lewis, Raymond T.	do.	C. W. O.
	Lorimer, John M.	Illinois State inspector, Ninety-eighth Street and Calumet River, Norris Elevator.	C. W. O.
	Maiwurm, Charles H.	Illinois State inspector, 717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	McCreadie, Robert.	do.	C. W. O.
	McDermott, John T.	Illinois State inspector, Rialto Elevator, One hundred and fourth and Calumet River.	C. W. O.
	Moran, Edward E.	Illinois State inspector, 717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	Noble, James A.	Independent inspector, 716 Board of Trade Building, 141 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	Raichart, Edward.	Illinois State inspector, 717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	Ratza, John F.	do.	C. W. O.
	Reitz, Fred A.	do.	C. W. O.
	Risser, Harry E.	do.	C. W. O.
	Schall, William.	Illinois State inspector, office, South Chicago Elevator, Ninety-third and Harbor Avenue.	C. W. O.
	Schmidt, Walter E.	Illinois State inspector, 717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	Smith, Samuel H.	do.	C. W. O.
	Spotz, Frank J.	Illinois State inspector, Irondale Elevator "A," One hundred and seventh and Muskegon.	C. W. O.
	Steinhauser, William.	Illinois State inspector, 717 Insurance Exchange Building, 175 West Jackson Boulevard.	C. W. O.
	Terveen, George.	do.	C. W. O.
	Wetzel, Frederick T.	Illinois State inspector, office, Sante Fe, Twenty-seventh and Robey.	C. W. O.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Ramsey, George W., Jr.	Independent inspector, Room 7, Hubbard Building, 225 First Street.	C. W. O.
Clinton, Iowa.	McCrea, John C.	Independent inspector, office, Clinton Sugar Refining Co.	C.
Davenport, Iowa.	Rowe, Van R.	Davenport Grain Exchange, No. 4 Merchants Exchange Elevator, office, 1802 Rockingham Road.	C. W. O.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	McEachron, Daniel R.	Grain and bean inspection department, Grand Rapids Association of Commerce, Room 302, 25 Pearl Street.	C. W. O.
Hammond, Ind.	Elinger, Elias H.	Independent inspector, Standard Elevator, Indiana Harbor Tracks.	C. W. O.
Schneider, Ind.	Fegan, Robert G.	Independent inspector, office, Schneider Elevator.	C. W. O.
Sheldon, Ill.	Clawson, Charles.	Merchants Exchange of Sheldon, office, Cleveland Grain Co., Fourth Street.	C. O.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on ———, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Cincinnati District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 210 Johnston Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	Garnett, Arthur L.....	Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, first floor, Gwynne Building, Sixth and Main.	C. W. O.
	Garnett, Fred M.....	do.....	C. O.
	Garnett, Howard C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gilfillen, Thomas M.....	do.....	C.
	Munson, George F.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	O'Hara, John.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Tully, Joseph, Jr.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Voegelé, Charles.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Columbus, Ohio.....	Shannon, Alexander R.....	Chamber of Commerce, 516 Commerce Building, 180 North High Street.	C. W. O.
Huntington, W. Va.....	Duvall, Neville W.....	Chamber of Commerce, 907 Robson and Pritchett Building, 517 Ninth Street.	C. W. O.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.....	Hallam, James A.....	Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, 306 West High Street.	C. W. O.
Troy, Ohio.....	McKinstry, Robert M.....	Chamber of Commerce, office, Allen & Wheeler Co., Market Square.	C. W. O.

Denver District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 509 Cooper Building, Denver, Colo.]

Denver, Colo.....	Hayward, Bert M.....	Denver Grain Exchange Association, Seventeenth and Curtis Streets.	C. W. O.
	Joerger, Emil J.....	do.....	C. W. O.

Duluth District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1-3 Sherwood Building, Duluth, Minn.]

Duluth, Minn..... (Also inspect at Superior, Wis.)	Bjorge, Hans P.....	Minnesota State inspector, 727 Board of Trade Building.	C. W. O.
	Bollum, John I.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Brown, Baldwin.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Brown, Thomas J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Carlson, Magnus T.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Collins, George A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Davis, Cushman K.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Dea, Clarence J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	DiMarco, Fred B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Donaldson, William N.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Earl, Clifford P.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Edwards, Hugh J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Erickson, Emil.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gilstad, Arthur M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gray, Russell W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Grendahl, Olaf.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Hanson, Francis L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Haugen, Magnus B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Heinsohn, William E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ingersoll, John F.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Jahn, Robert A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Johnson, Ole C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Kennedy, Charles L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	LeMoignan, Joseph.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	LePage, Joseph A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	MacLachlan, Perry L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	McNamara, John E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Nelson, Louis M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Owens, John.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Rasmussen, Rasmus J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Reed, Glenn G.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Sherman, Darwin D.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Smith, Alton C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Swanstrom, Charles W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Tallakson, Otto A.....	do.....	C. W. O.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on —, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Duluth District—Continued.

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Superior, Wis.....	Coombes, John B.....	Wisconsin Grain and Warehouse Commission, 313 Board of Trade Building, 1505 Tower Avenue.	C. W. O.
	Diflor, Charles.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Kernan, Eugene E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Kernan, James E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	McKinnon, Edward.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	McMillan, Archibald.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Nye, Ray J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Page, Edwin H.....	do.....	C. W. O.

Fort Worth District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 511 First National Bank Building, Fort Worth, Tex.]

Fort Worth, Tex.....	Nigh, Virgil L.....	Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange, 212 West Seventh Street.	C. W. O.
	Wallace, James B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Dallas, Tex.....	Grubb, Orin A.....	Dallas Grain Exchange, 2108 Hickory Street.	C. W. O.
Sherman, Tex.....	Roberts, Clarence.....	Sherman Board of Trade, 209 East Houston Street.	C. W. O.
Waco, Tex.....	Mitchell, Lawton L.....	Waco Grain Exchange, 133 North Fifth Street.	C. W. O.
Wichita Falls, Tex.....	Towner, Harry E.....	Wichita Falls Cotton and Grain Exchange, office, Tenth and Ohio Streets.	C. W. O.

Galveston District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 222 Security Building, Galveston, Tex.]

Galveston, Tex.....	Anderson, Harry.....	Galveston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, 14 Cotton Exchange Building.	C. W. O.
	Freeman, William T.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Wickstrom, Hilding A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Houston, Tex.....	Upschulte, John H.....	Houston Grain and Hay Exchange, Chronicle Building, Texas and Travis Streets.	C. W. O.
San Antonio, Tex.....	Callahan, A. K.....	San Antonio Exchange and Board of Trade, 128 West Commerce Street, 510 Alamo National Bank Building.	C. W. O.
*Seguin, Tex.			
Texas City, Tex.....	Kerner, Jacob V.....	Texas City Board of Trade, Room 4, General Office Building.	C. W. O.

Indianapolis District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 827 Board of Trade Building, Indianapolis, Ind.]

Indianapolis, Ind.....	Edwards, Robert L.....	Indianapolis Board of Trade, 713 Board of Trade Building.	C. O.
	Holder, Samuel A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Poisel, Charles O.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Wishmire, Christopher.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Wishmire, Thomas.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Terre Haute, Ind.....	Hanks, Herbert F.....	Independent Inspector, 511 Terre Haute Trust Building, Wabash and Seventh.	C. W. O.
Winchester, Ind.....	Helms, Thomas A.....	Independent Inspector, basement Goodrich Bros. Elevator, North Main Street.	C. W. O.

*Designated inspection points.

†The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on _____, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Kansas City District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 310 Postal Telegraph Building, Kansas City, Mo.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Kansas City, Kans.....	Bell, Harry C.....	Kansas State inspector, 231 West Eighth Street, Kansas City, Mo.	C. W. O.
	Betton, Ernest L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Daily, Francis V.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Fink, F. M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Harris, Thomas L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Hart, J. S.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Johnson, Arthur C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	McCall, Olee B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Muxen, Paul.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Schull, Charles W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Shuyler, Reynold.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Bennett, George G.....	Missouri State inspector, 3 Board of Trade Building, Eighth and Wyandotte Streets, Kansas City, Mo.	C. W. O.
Kansas City, Mo.....	Bradbury, Frank W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Brosius, Samuel J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Butler, Richard W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Clark, J. Martin.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Correl, Edward H.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Fears, Magruder C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	McVeigh, Patherick H.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Shepard, Celsus.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Swearingen, Clarence R.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Wollard, Christopher A.....	Kansas State inspector, 303 West Third Street.	C. W. O.
Atchison, Kans.....	Cooke, Robert O.....	Kansas State inspector, 428 Commercial Street.	C. W. O.
Clay Center, Kans.....	Sims, John.....	Kansas State inspector, 314 Lincoln Avenue	C. W. O.
Coffeyville, Kans.....	Lambe, William J.....	Kansas State inspector, 1218 South Maple Street.	C. W. O.
Emporia, Kans.....	Behymer, Otho.....	Kansas State inspector, 628 Commercial Street.	C. W. O.
Enterprise, Kans.....	Woody, Homer M.....	Kansas State inspector, second floor Hoffman Mills Annex.	C. W. O.
Leavenworth, Kans.....	Alleman, Russell.....	Kansas State inspector, office Kansas Central Elevator, Main and Kiowa Streets.	C. W. O.
Salina, Kans.....	Connelly, Charles M.....	Kansas State inspector, 18 Nessmith Building, 118 West Iron Street.	C. W. O.
Topeka, Kans.....	Johnston, Roy A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Bogard, E. D.....	Kansas State inspector, 615 New England Building.	C. W. O.

Louisville District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 27 Board of Trade Building, Louisville, Ky.]

Louisville, Ky.....	Bensing, August W.....	Louisville Board of Trade Inspection Department, 21 Board of Trade Building.	C. W. O.
	Irving, Lee D.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Petty, John W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Slaughter, L. R.....	do.....	C. O.
	Wheatley, Jesse F.....	do.....	C.
Evansville, Ind.....	Taylor, Jacob L.....	Independent inspector, 609 South Sixth Street.	C. W. O.
Henderson, Ky.....	Elam, Herman P.....	Henderson Chamber of Commerce, office, Henderson Elevator Co., East Second Street.	C. W. O.
New Albany, Ind.....	Enos, Marcus T.....	Chamber of Commerce, office, McDonald Elevator Building, Eleventh and McBeth Streets.	C. W. O.
Owensboro, Ky.....	Berry, Robert V.....	Board of Trade, office, Owensboro Grain Co., Elevator Building, First and Lewis Streets.	C.

†The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on _____, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Memphis District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 403 Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Memphis, Tenn.....	Gardner, Alexander B.	Merchants Exchange Inspection Department, 822 Florida Street.	C. W. O.
	Gardner, Edwin R.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Houssal, Miles B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Little Rock, Ark.....	Daniel, Dan.....	Little Rock Grain Exchange, 117 West Second Street, Room 25, Moore and Turner Building.	C. O.
	Kizer, Loren P.....	do.....	C. W. O.

Milwaukee District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 821 Railway Exchange Building, Milwaukee, Wis.]

Milwaukee, Wis.....	Breed, Allen A.....	201 Chamber of Commerce, 95 Michigan Street.	C. W. O.
	Croke, Frank.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Forrestal, James.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Forrestal, Robert M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gebhard, Frank.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Kammerer, Phil C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Mallon, Harry J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Reusch, Anton.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ruger, Edward I.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ulik, Joseph P.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ulik, Leo G.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Zarwell, Edward E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Manitowoc, Wis.....	Overlock, David E.....	Manitowoc Association of Commerce, office, Bartlett-Frazier Elevator B, Thirteenth and South Water Streets.	C. W. O.

Minneapolis District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 400-406 Flour Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn.]

Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dahlquist, Harry A.....	Minnesota State inspector, 206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue South.	C. W. O.
	Dalrymple, Oliver C.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Dwyer, John.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Eide, Mads M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Evenson, Arthur F.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Foss, Ludwig.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gibbs, Richard.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Gray, Frank R.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Healy, John J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Irgens, Ingolf.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Jerde, Mons E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Johnson, Edward.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Johnson, Jalmer O.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Klingen, John E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Lacher, Arthur J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Le Suer, Ralph V.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Matland, John N.....	Minnesota State inspector, 22 Chamber of Commerce.	C. W. O.
	Mossberg, Samuel H.....	Minnesota State inspector, 206 Flour Exchange Building, Third Street and Fourth Avenue south.	C. W. O.
	Newquist, Arthur G.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Oliver, Harry E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Olson, Edward A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	O'Neill, Daniel P.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Parish, Charles E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Pennington, Edward.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Scanlon, William J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Shelley, Clarence W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Tuthill, Horace A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ulinger, Joseph J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Waddick, Richard L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	White, William.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Young, Walter B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Ziesemer, Rufus.....	do.....	C. W. O.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on _____, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Minneapolis District—Continued.

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Fargo, N. Dak.....	Ladd, Edwin F.....	North Dakota Grain Inspection Department, Room 24, Chemistry Building, Agricultural College.	C. W.
	McGovern, James A.....	do.....	C. W.
	Nelson, August.....	do.....	C. W. O.
La Crosse, Wis.....	Caswell, William R.....	Minnesota State inspector, office, Listman Mills, Front and King Streets.	C. W. O.
Mankato, Minn.....	Selvig, Victor H.....	Minnesota State inspector, Hubbard Milling Co. Building, 308 North Front Street.	C. W. O.
Marshall, Minn.....	Larson, Ole A.....	Minnesota State inspector, office, Marshall Milling Co., 112 West Sixth Street.	C. W. O.
Montgomery, Minn.....	Anderson, Axel E.....	Minnesota State inspector, office, Commander Mill Co.	C. W. O.
New Ulm, Minn.....	Lundquist, Martin.....	Minnesota State inspector, 109 South Valley Street.	C. W. O.
New Prague, Minn.....	Williams, Ray.....	Minnesota State inspector, inspector's office, Elevator Building.	C. W. O.
St. Cloud, Minn.....	Gordon, Arnolphus R....	Minnesota State inspector, mill office, 116 Seventh Avenue.	C. W. O.
St. Paul, Minn.....	Maxfield, Charles F.....	Minnesota State inspector, 300 Grain Exchange Building, Fourth and Robert Streets.	C. W. O.
	Olson, Edward J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Tunell, George H.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Sleepy Eye, Minn.....	Oppelt, Frank K.....	Minnesota State inspector, office, second floor Elevator "E."	C. W. O.
Waseca, Minn.....	Caley, Harry E.....	Minnesota State inspector, office, Waseca Mill.	C. W. O.
	Meyers, Iver.....	Minnesota State inspector, Old E. A. Company's mill.	C. W. O.
Winona, Minn.....	Wright, Andrew J.....	Minnesota State inspector, office, Elevator "A."	C. W. O.

Nashville District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 807 Independent Life Building, Nashville, Tenn.]

Nashville, Tenn.....	Binkley, Wendell H....	Nashville Grain Exchange, 401 Commercial Club Building, 315 Fourth Avenue north.	C. W. O.
	Greer, Benjamin O.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Roberts, J. Thomas.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	Server, Clarence E.....	Chattanooga Grain and Hay Exchange, Room 34, Chattanooga News Building, Eleventh and A Streets.	C. W. O.

New Orleans District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 217 Pan American, New Orleans, La.]

New Orleans, La.....	Colby, George S.....	New Orleans Board of Trade (Ltd.), 320 Magazine Street.	C. W. O.
*Harahan yards, Westwego, Amesville, Harveys' canal, Chalmette, and Goulsboro, La.	DeFraites, Arthur E.....	do.....	C. O.
	Engelhorn, William L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Helwick, Joseph L.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Keiser, Peter.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Robinson, Clarence W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Wilkie, John M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Meridian, Miss.....	Katz, Nahum E.....	Independent inspector, 310 Cochran Building, Twenty-third Avenue.	C. O.

* Designated inspection points.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

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New York District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, Room 404, 204 Franklin Street, New York, N. Y.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
New York, N. Y.	Arrance, Augustus	Produce Exchange Building, No. 1 Whitehall Street.	C. W. O.
*Harbor of New York, Kings, Queens, Richmond, and New York Counties in New York; and Hudson County, N. J.	Boyce, Arthur	do	C. W. O.
	Cavanagh, J. M.	do	C. W. O.
	Cooper, Charles W.	do	C. W. O.
	Cunningham, J. J., No. 2.	do	C. W. O.
	Elder, Charles A.	do	C. W. O.
	McGowan, J. J.	do	C. W. O.
	Moorman, Herbert T.	do	C. W. O.
	Ryan, David J.	do	C. W. O.
	Seinsoth, Henry J.	do	C. W. O.
	Slingerland, Alfred	do	C. W. O.
	Slingerland, A. J.	do	C. W. O.
	Smith, James E.	do	C. W. O.
	Sweeney, Frank J.	do	C. W. O.
	Wheeler, Walter	do	C. W. O.
	White, G. H. K.	do	C. W. O.
	Windram, George.	do	C. W. O.

Oklahoma City District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 221 Mercantile Building, Oklahoma City, Okla.]

Oklahoma City, Okla.	Jordan, M. I.	Oklahoma City Board of Trade, 524 Grain Exchange Building, Grand and Harvey Streets.	C. W. O.
*Yukon, El Reno, and Weatherford, Okla.	Anthis, Leo	Rooms 1 and 2, 624 West Vilas.	C. W. O.

Omaha District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 738 Brandeis Building, Omaha, Nebr.]

Omaha, Nebr.	Clark, Harry R.	820 Omaha Grain Exchange, Nineteenth and Harney Streets.	C. W. O.
	Greene, Francis J.	do	C.
	Milligan, Theodore W.	do	C. W. O.
	Powell, George B.	do	C. W. O.
	Scanlan, J. Paul.	do	C. W. O.
	Tilton, James A.	do	C. W. O.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Christiansen, Arthur C.	Twenty-third Street and Eighteenth Avenue.	C. W. O.
	Johnson, A. D.	Northwestern Elevator, office, Tenth Street and Avenue L.	
Des Moines, Iowa.	Jones, Joseph H.	Des Moines Board of Trade, 802 Hubbell Building.	C. O.
	Tischer, Ames V.	do	C. W. O.
Fremont, Nebr.	Mitchell, Fred W.	Fremont Commercial Club, Inspection Department, office, elevator "B," Platt and Factory Streets.	C. W. O.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Diehl, Peter A.	Lincoln Commercial Club, office, 824 First National Bank Building, Tenth and O Streets.	C. W. O.
Missouri Valley, Iowa.	Littler, I. R.	Independent inspector, office, Updike Grain Co., Ninth Street.	C. W. O.
Schuyler, Nebr.	McLaughlin, H. Frank.	Schuyler Commercial Exchange, Bowman Building, Montana Street and Union Pacific tracks.	C. W. O.
Superior, Nebr.	Andrews, David R.	Superior Grain Exchange, office, 136 Second Street.	C. W. O.

* Designated inspection points.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on ———, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Peoria District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 807 Peoria Life Building, Peoria, Ill.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Peoria and Pekin, Ill...	Baxter, Samuel E.....	Peoria Board of Trade, 32 Chamber of Commerce Building.	C. W. O.
	Beckenhaupt, John C.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Drysdale, David L.....	.....do.....	C. O.
	Fox, Herbert.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Meehan, Harvey C.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Miller, Walter D.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Tompkins, Frank B.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Wallace, Wendell B.....	.....do.....	C. O.
Bloomington, Ill.....		Independent inspector, office, Bloomington Mills.	
Burlington, Iowa.....	French, Luther E.....	The Commercial Exchange, 214 Iowa State Bank Building, Third and Jefferson Streets.	C. W. O.
Champaign, Ill.....	Wallace, Roy J.....	Champaign Grain Exchange, Room 1, 411 West Eureka Street.	C. W. O.
Decatur, Ill.....	Garland, James M.....	Independent inspector, 600 North Water Street.	C. O.
	Morthland, John.....	Independent inspector, 1106 West Eldorado Street.	C. O.

Philadelphia District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 574 Bourse Building, Philadelphia, Pa.]

Philadelphia, Pa.....	Cleary, Richard J.....	Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, 587 Bourse Building, Fifth and Ludlow.	C. W. O.
	Cooper, Charles T.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Downing, Joseph A.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Foering, John O.....	.....do.....	C. W.
	Kennedy, Edwin F.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Lynn, John.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Lynn, William F.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Maffei, Anthony.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	O'Brien, James T.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	O'Donnell, Frank J.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Raker, Charles F.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Townsend, Samuel H.....	.....do.....	C. W.
	Vert, Philip.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.

Portland District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 519 Post Office Building, Portland, Oreg.]

Portland, Oreg.....	Bramel, Claude H.....	Public Service Commission of Oregon, 723 Courthouse.	C. W. O.
	Church, James W.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Morgansen, John.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
	Neilsen, Christen.....	.....do.....	C. W. O.
Astoria, Oreg.....	Wright, Charles W.....	Public Service Commission of Oregon, Laboratory, Port Dock.	C. W. O.
Boise, Idaho.....	Sheehan, Bernard F.....	State of Idaho Farm Markets Department, 11 Old Colliston Flats Building, 311 Seventh Street.	W.
Logan, Utah.....	Stewart, George.....	Inspection Department of Utah Experiment Station, Utah Agricultural College, Room 125, Main Building.	W.
Ogden, Utah.....	Aabel, Hans.....	Utah-Idaho Grain Exchange, 815 Eccles Building, 385 Twenty-fourth Street.	C. W. O.
*Salt Lake City, Utah and Pocatello, Idaho.			

* Designated inspection points.

† The letter C represents co.n; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on ———, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

San Francisco District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 1131 Merchants Exchange, San Francisco, Calif.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
San Francisco, Calif.	Bunker, Henry C.	Chamber of Commerce, 1035 Merchants Exchange Building, 465 California Street.	C. W. O.
*Port Costa and South Vallejo, Calif.	Sullivan, James J.	do.	C. W. O.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Silcox, Chester	Los Angeles Grain Exchange, 559 I. W. Hellman Building, 411 South Main Street.	C. W. O.
Stockton, Calif.	McGee, Bennington R. .	Chamber of Commerce and Farm Owners and Operators Association, office, 34 North Commerce Street.	C. W. O.

Seattle District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 2304 L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash.]

Seattle, Wash.	Cunningham, James....	Washington State inspector, 505 Alaska Building, Second Avenue and Cherry Street.	C. W. O.
	Cunningham, Patrick R.	do.	C. W.
	Hyman, Frank V.	do.	C. W.
	Kheeland, Guy B.	do.	C. W. O.
	Peterson, Peter K.	do.	C. W.
	Snyder, R. Claude	do.	C. W. O.
Everett, Wash.	Hawley, Frank E.	Washington State inspector, Twenty-fourth and Railroad Avenue, office, Everett Flouring Mills.	C. W. O.
Everett, Wash.	Shafer, G. Edwin.	Washington State inspector, Twenty-fourth and water front.	C. W. O.
*Bellingham, Mount Vernon and Snohomish, Wash.			
Tacoma, Wash.	Crowe, Luke D.	Washington State inspector, 602 Tacoma Building, Eleventh and A Streets.	C. W. O.
	Geehan, Jerry J.	do.	C. W. O.
	Kennedy, Walter S.	do.	C. W. O.
	Sweeney, Thomas F.	do.	C. W. O.
	Ward, Charles J.	do.	C. W. O.

Sioux City District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 335 Grain Exchange Building, Sioux City, Iowa.]

Sioux City, Iowa.	Larson, Paul N.	Sioux City Board of Trade, office, 638 Grain Exchange Building, Seventh and Pierce Streets.	C. W. O.
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Spokane District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 516 Chamber of Commerce, Spokane, Wash.]

Spokane, Wash.	Schlaefel, Boyd B.	Washington State inspector, 405 Columbia Building, 105 South Howard.	C. W. O.
Bozeman, Mont.	Atkinson, Alfred	Montana Grain Inspection Laboratory, 204 Agricultural Building, 401 South Grand.	W.
	Day, William F.	do.	W.
	Whitecomb, W. O.	do.	W. O.

* Designated inspection points.

† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on _____, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

St. Joseph District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 803 Corby-Forsee Building, St. Joseph, Mo.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
St. Joseph, Mo.....	Carson, Frank L.....	Missouri State inspector, 1401 Corby-Forsee Building, Fifth and Felix Streets.	C. W. O.
	Dunn, Pines R.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Williams, Charles M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Winn, John O.....	do.....	C. W. O.

St. Louis District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 817 Pierce Building, St. Louis, Mo.]

St. Louis, Mo.....	Carr, Frank C.....	Missouri State inspector, 142 Merchants Exchange Building, 314 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.	C. W. O.
	Gilmartin, James J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Glover, William R.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Houlihan, James.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Matthews, F. A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Meagher, Thomas F.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Nolan, William.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Owens, Thomas J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Thompson, Robert P.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Tracy, John J.....	do.....	C. W. O.
East St. Louis, Ill.....	Edmiston, John D.....	Illinois State inspector, 126 Merchants Exchange, Third and Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.	C. W. O.
	Fay, Edward F.....	Independent inspector, 1612 Cleveland Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.	C. W. O.
	Grischy, John.....	Illinois State inspector, 126 Merchants Exchange, Third and Chestnut Streets, St. Louis, Mo.	C. W. O.
	Laux, Philip.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Lyons, William M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Richards, William T.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Scherrer, Charles A.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Stack, William J.....	Independent inspector, 579 North Twenty-fourth Street, East St. Louis, Ill.	C. W. O.
	Sullivan, William J.....	Independent inspector, 2636 Trendley Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill.	C. W. O.
	Widicus, Arnold J.....	Illinois State inspector, 126 Merchants Exchange Building, St. Louis, Mo.	C. W. O.
Alton, Ill.....	Sullivan, John F.....	Independent inspector, office, Sparks Milling Co., Broadway and Williams Streets.	C. W. O.
Charleston, Mo.....	Cooper, Romeo V.....	Missouri State inspector, office, Charleston Milling Co., 200 Mill Street.	C. W. O.
Dexter, Mo.....	Bingham, Ove W.....	Missouri State inspector, office, Scott County Milling Co.	C. W. O.
Jackson, Mo.....	Wentz, Verne B.....	Missouri State inspector, office, Cape Girardeau County Milling Co.	C. W. O.
Oran, Mo.....	Lingle, Ormsby K.....	Missouri State inspector, office, Scott County Milling Co.	C. W. O.
Sikeston, Mo.....	Culp, Mather C.....	Missouri State inspector, 519 Malone Avenue.	C. W. O.

† The letter C represents corn; W, Wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE 1.—*Alphabetical list of supervision districts, with names and addresses of inspectors located therein who held licenses on _____, 1920, to inspect and grade shelled corn, wheat, and oats, or either of them, and to certificate the grade thereof—Con.*

Toledo District.

[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 2009 Second National Bank Building, Toledo, Ohio.]

Inspection point.	Licensed inspector.	Inspection department.	Kind of grain.†
Toledo, Ohio.....	Brundage, Homer J.....	Toledo Produce Exchange, 2105 Second National Bank Building.	C. W. O.
	Culver, Edward H.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Einhart, Harry D.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Fasnaugh, Ralph.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Hall, Warren B.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	McNamee, Royal M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Grimes, John G.....	Grain & Hay Exchange, the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, Fruit Auction Building, 615 Stones Levee.	C. W. O.
	Heniken, John E.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Roby, Frank M.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Detroit, Mich.....	Foster, Herbert D.....	Detroit Board of Trade, 601 Chamber of Commerce Building, State and Griswold Streets.	C. W. O.
	Recker, William W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Postoria, Ohio.....	Whitta, Herbert W.....	Independent inspector, 265 Findlay Street.	C. W. O.
Loudonville, Ohio.....	Welsh, James J.....	Chamber of Commerce, office, 310 North Water Street.	C. W. O.
Mansfield, Ohio.....	Hehman, L. H.....	Mansfield Chamber of Commerce, office, The Mansfield Elevator Co., North Main and Pennsylvania R. R.	C. W. O.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Carnahan, Charles H.....	Grain & Hay Exchange of Pittsburgh, office, 719 Wabash Building, Liberty Avenue.	C. O.
Port Huron, Mich.....	Peters, Harry L.....	Chamber of Commerce, office, 1537 Pine Grove Avenue.	C. W. O.
Sandusky, Ohio.....	Culver, Edward B.....	Chamber of Commerce, office, B. O. Elevator, Warren and Water.	C. W. O.

Wichita District.

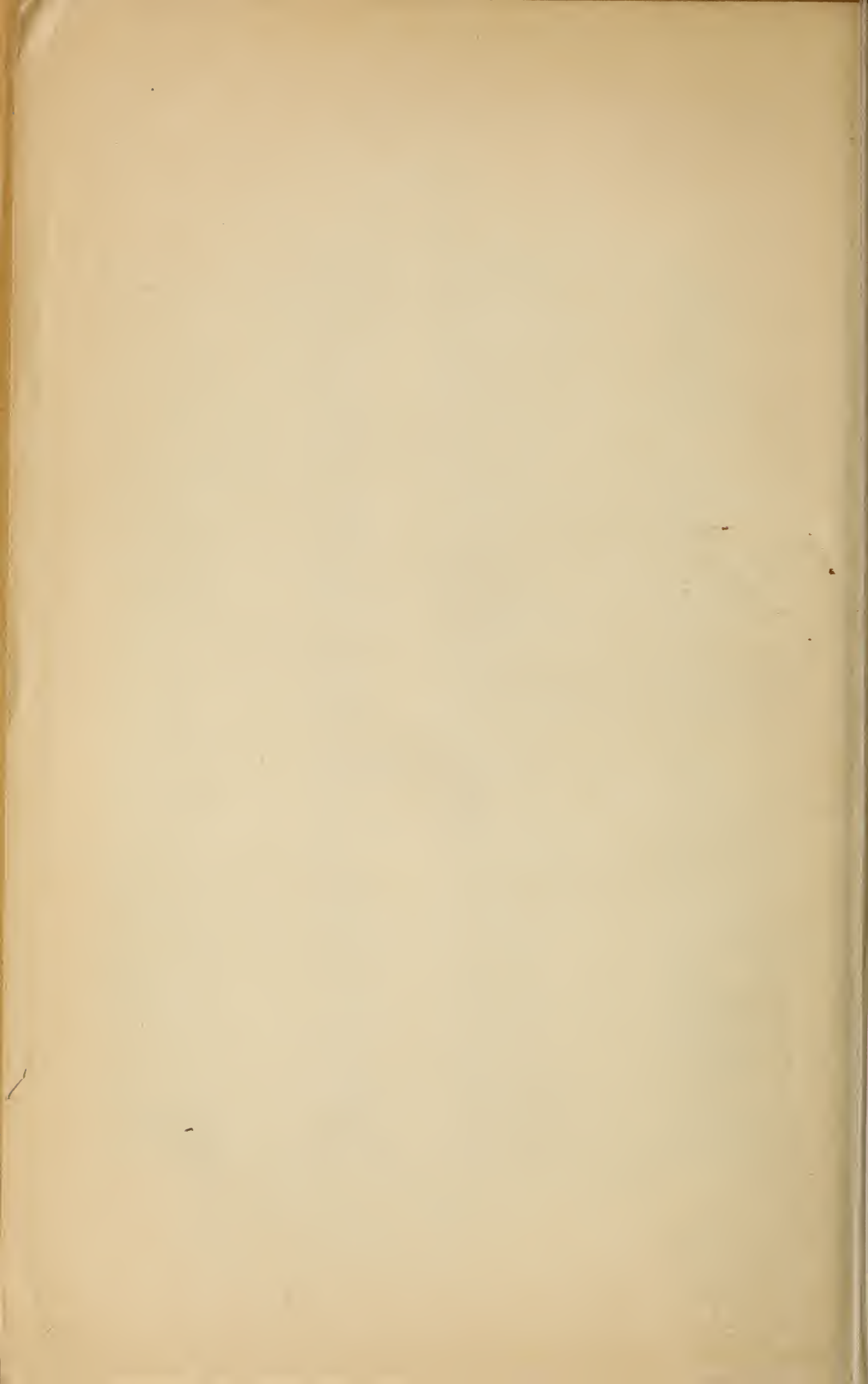
[Office of Federal Grain Supervision, 313 Sedgwick Building, Wichita, Kans.]

Wichita, Kans.....	Potter, George M.....	Kansas State inspector, 415 Sedgwick Building, First and Market.	C. W. O.
	Winslow, Clifford W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Arkansas City, Ark.....	Moyer, Lawrence E.....	Kansas State inspector, 625 Second Street.	C. W. O.
Hutchinson, Kans.....	Anderson, Lind M.....	Kansas State inspector, 619 Rorabaugh-Wiley Building.	C. W. O.
	Hedemann, Fred W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
	Hutchinson, Harris W.....	do.....	C. W. O.
Wellington, Kans.....	Clark, Willard B.....	Kansas State inspector, 14 Stewart Building, 202 South Washington.	C. W. O.
Winfield, Kans.....	Bailey, Oliver E.....	Kansas State inspector, 109 West Ninth Street, Winfield National Bank.	C. W. O.

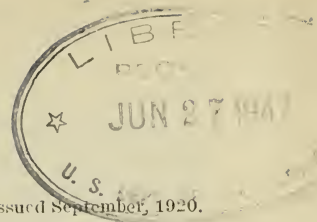
† The letter C represents corn; W, wheat; and O, oats.

TABLE NO. 2.—List of inspection points in the United States, and district in which each is located.

City and State.	District.	City and State.	District.
Abilene, Kans.	Kansas City.	Mansfield, Ohio	Toledo.
Alton, Ill.	St. Louis.	Marshall, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Arkansas City, Kans.	Wichita.	Memphis, Tenn.	Memphis.
Astoria, Oreg.	Portland.	Meridian, Miss.	New Orleans.
Atchison, Kans.	Kansas City.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Milwaukee.
Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Aurora, Ind.	Cincinnati.	Missouri Valley, Iowa.	Omaha.
Baltimore, Md.	Baltimore.	Montgomery, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Bellingham, Wash.	Seattle.	Mount Vernon, Wash.	Seattle.
Birmingham, Ala.	Atlanta.	Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville.
Bloomington, Ill.	Peoria.	New Albany, Ind.	Louisville.
Boise, Idaho.	Portland.	New Orleans, La.	New Orleans.
Boston, Mass.	Boston.	Newport News, Va.	Baltimore.
Bozeman, Mont.	Spokane.	New Prague, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Buffalo.	New Ulm, Minn.	Do.
Burlington, Iowa.	Peoria.	New York, N. Y.	New York.
Cairo, Ill.	Cairo.	Norfolk, Va.	Baltimore.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	Chicago.	Oakland City, Ga.	Atlanta.
Champaign, Ill.	Peoria.	Ogden, Utah.	Portland.
Charleston, Mo.	St. Louis.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Oklahoma City.
Chicago, Ill.	Chicago.	Omaha, Nebr.	Omaha.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Nashville.	Oran, Mo.	St. Louis.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Cincinnati.	Owensboro, Ky.	Louisville.
Clay Center, Kans.	Kansas City.	Pekin, Ill.	Peoria.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Toledo.	Peoria, Ill.	Do.
Clinton, Iowa.	Chicago.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Philadelphia.
Coffeyville, Kans.	Kansas City.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Toledo.
Columbus, Ohio.	Cincinnati.	Port Costa, Calif.	San Francisco.
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Omaha.	Portsmouth, Va.	Baltimore.
Dallas, Tex.	Fort Worth.	Port Huron, Mich.	Toledo.
Davenport, Iowa.	Chicago.	Portland, Oreg.	Portland.
Decatur, Ill.	Peoria.	Richmond, Va.	Baltimore.
Denver, Colo.	Denver.	Salina, Kans.	Kansas City.
Des Moines, Iowa.	Omaha.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Portland.
Detroit, Mich.	Toledo.	San Antonio, Tex.	Galveston.
Dexter, Mo.	St. Louis.	Sandusky, Ohio.	Toledo.
Duluth, Minn.	Duluth.	San Francisco, Calif.	San Francisco.
East Point, Ga.	Atlanta.	Savannah, Ga.	Atlanta.
East St. Louis, Ill.	St. Louis.	Schneider, Ind.	Chicago.
Emporia, Kans.	Kansas City.	Schuyler, Nebr.	Omaha.
Enid, Okla.	Oklahoma City.	Seattle, Wash.	Seattle.
Enterprise, Kans.	Kansas City.	Sequin, Tex.	Galveston.
Evansville, Ind.	Louisville.	Sheldon, Ill.	Chicago.
Everett, Wash.	Seattle.	Sherman, Tex.	Fort Worth.
Fargo, N. Dak.	Minneapolis.	Sikeston, Mo.	St. Louis.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Fort Worth.	Sioux City, Iowa.	Sioux City.
Fostoria, Ohio.	Toledo.	Sleepy Eye, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Fremont, Nebr.	Omaha.	Snohomish, Wash.	Seattle.
Galveston, Tex.	Galveston.	South Vallejo, Calif.	San Francisco.
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Chicago.	Spokane, Wash.	Spokane.
Hammond, Ind.	Chicago.	Stockton, Calif.	San Francisco.
Henderson, Ky.	Louisville.	St. Cloud, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Houston, Tex.	Galveston.	St. Joseph, Mo.	St. Joseph.
Huntington, W. Va.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis, Mo.	St. Louis.
Hutchinson, Kans.	Wichita.	St. Paul, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Indianapolis, Ind.	Indianapolis.	Superior, Nebr.	Omaha.
Jackson, Mo.	St. Louis.	Superior, Wis.	Duluth.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Atlanta.	Tacoma, Wash.	Seattle.
Kansas City, Kans.	Kansas City.	Terre Haute, Ind.	Indianapolis.
Kansas City, Mo.	Do.	Texas City, Tex.	Galveston.
La Crosse, Wis.	Minneapolis.	Toledo, Ohio.	Toledo.
Lawrenceburg, Ind.	Cincinnati.	Topeka, Kans.	Kansas City.
Leavenworth, Kans.	Kansas City.	Troy, Ohio.	Cincinnati.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Omaha.	Waco, Tex.	Fort Worth.
Little Rock, Ark.	Memphis.	Waseca, Minn.	Minneapolis.
Logan, Utah.	Portland.	Wellington, Kans.	Wichita.
Los Angeles, Calif.	San Francisco.	Wichita, Kans.	Do.
Loudonville, Ohio.	Toledo.	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Fort Worth.
Louisville, Ky.	Louisville.	Winchester, Ind.	Indianapolis.
Manitowoc, Wis.	Milwaukee.	Winfield, Kans.	Wichita.
Mankato, Minn.	Minneapolis.	Winona, Minn.	Minneapolis.



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S. R. A.—Markets No. 65.

Issued September, 1920.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

BUREAU OF MARKETS,

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, CHIEF.

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 65.¹

FINDINGS OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF SECTION 5 OF THE UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act and otherwise by law applicable to the Department of Agriculture, an investigation was made of certain alleged facts and circumstances relating to the shipment in interstate commerce of shelled corn by Scoular and Bishop, Superior, Nebraska, to the Davies Fuel and Feed Company, Douglas, Arizona. After due notice to the said Scoular and Bishop, a hearing in respect to said matter was held before an official of the Department of Agriculture at Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 30, 1920, at which time and place George Scoular, on behalf of Scoular and Bishop, appeared and submitted testimony, and other oral and documentary evidence was introduced.

Upon consideration of all the evidence presented at said hearing, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine and order to be published my findings as follows:

That on or about August 19, 1919, Scoular and Bishop entered into a contract for the sale of one carload of No. 2 white corn to the Davies Fuel and Feed Company at Douglas, Arizona.

That the corn contained in the car designated as N. P. 46215 was inspected and graded at Superior, Nebraska, by an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act, and on August 23, 1919, inspection certificate No. 4503 was issued by said inspector, stating the grade of said corn to be No. 5 white, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

¹ Previous numbers in this series which relate to the United States grain standards Act are Nos. 11 to 15, 17 to 19, 22 to 26, 29, 31 to 40, 42, 44 to 49, 52, 54 to 56, 58 to 60, and 62 to 64.¹

That in fulfillment of said contract Scoular and Bishop, on August 26, 1919, shipped the corn contained in car N. P. 46215 to the Davies Fuel and Feed Company, and invoiced it to said company at the contract price, without stating the grade thereof and without forwarding said inspection certificate.

That upon receipt of the corn the Davies Fuel and Feed Company made a complaint to Scoular and Bishop as to the quality thereof, and forwarded to Scoular and Bishop and to the Department of Agriculture each a sample of grain claimed to have been taken from the car. The sample said to have been received by Scoular and Bishop from the Davies Fuel and Feed Company was referred to the licensed inspector at Superior, Nebraska, who issued a pan ticket therefor, stating the grade of the sample to be No. 2 white. The analysis of the sample received by the Department of Agriculture showed the corn to be No. 5 white.

That Scoular and Bishop, then having in their possession the said inspection certificate, by letter of September 23, 1919, forwarded to Davies Fuel and Feed Company the pan ticket above mentioned, and represented the corn shipped in car N. P. 46215 to be No. 2 white according to the official grain standards of the United States, a grade other than that shown by the aforesaid inspection certificate, contrary to the following provision of section 5 of the United States grain standards Act:

That no person, except as permitted in section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia this 29th day of July, 1920.

(Signed)

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act, and otherwise by law applicable to the Department of Agriculture, an investigation was made of alleged facts and circumstances relating to certain shipments of oats by the Webster Company, a corporation, San Antonio, Texas, to the Federal Export Corporation of New York. After due notice to the Webster Company and to the licensed inspector who inspected the grain hereinafter mentioned, a hearing with respect to said matters was held before an official of the Department of Agriculture at San Antonio, Texas, February 24, 1920, at which time and place appeared Mr. W. R. Fields, secretary of the Webster Company, J. M. O'Hara, of the Federal Export Corporation, and

licensed inspector A. K. Callahan, and submitted testimony, and other oral and documentary evidence was introduced.

Upon consideration of all the evidence presented at said hearing, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine and order to be published my findings, as follows:

That on July 18, 1919, the Webster Company entered into a contract with the Federal Export Corporation, engaged in the business of exporting grain, for the delivery to said corporation at Texas City or Galveston, Texas, of a quantity of No. 3 clipped oats on the basis of San Antonio, Texas, grades.

That on August 30, 1919, the oats contained in two freight cars designated as B. & O. 89921 and M., K. & T. 100007 were inspected and graded by an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act, and for each of the said cars a certificate was issued by said licensed inspector stating the grade of the oats contained therein to be No. 4, red clipped, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on August 31, 1919, the Webster Company, in partial fulfillment of said contract, shipped from San Antonio, Texas, to Texas City, Texas, consigned to the Federal Export Corporation for export to Cuba, the oats contained in the two cars above mentioned.

That at the time of making the invoices hereinafter mentioned, the Webster Company had actual notice and knew that said cars of oats had been inspected and graded as hereinbefore set forth and that said inspector had assigned to said oats the grade above mentioned, and no other grade is shown to have been assigned to either of said cars of oats by any licensed inspector.

That notwithstanding such knowledge the said Webster Company, by means of invoices which were sent to the said Federal Export Corporation, and without furnishing it with the above-mentioned inspection certificates which it then had in its possession, represented to the said Federal Export Corporation that the oats were No. 3 clipped oats according to the official grain standards of the United States, a grade other than that shown by the aforesaid inspection certificates, contrary to the following provision of section 5 of the United States grain standards Act:

That no person, except as permitted in section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade fixed in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor issued in compliance with this Act.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be fixed in the District of Columbia on this 31st day of July, 1920.

(Signed)

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by the United States grain standards Act, and otherwise by law applicable to the Department of Agriculture, an investigation was made of alleged facts and circumstances relating to the shipment from Lincoln, Nebraska, of a carload of shelled corn by M. T. Cummings, of Lincoln, Nebraska, trading and doing business as the M. T. Cummings Grain Company, to J. H. Huyck, of Morrowville, Kansas. After due notice to the said M. T. Cummings, a hearing in respect to said matter was held before an official of the Department of Agriculture at Lincoln, Nebraska, on April 29, 1920, at which time and place appeared M. T. Cummings, Licensed Inspector Peter A. Diehl, and J. H. Huyck, of Morrowville, Kansas, and submitted testimony, and other oral and documentary evidence was introduced.

Upon consideration of all the evidence presented at the hearing, I, E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, do hereby determine and order to be published my findings, as follows:

That on or about September 29, 1919, the M. T. Cummings Grain Company entered into a contract for the sale of one carload of No. 3, or better, mixed corn to J. H. Huyck, of Morrowville, Kansas, "shipper's weights and inspection."

That on October 10, 1919, the shelled corn, consisting of 91,220 pounds, contained in car designated as C., M. & St. P. 504795, was inspected by an inspector licensed under the United States grain standards Act, who issued inspection certificate No. 6096 showing the grade of the corn to be No. 3 Mixed, according to the official grain standards of the United States.

That on October 11, 1919, the corn in car C., M. & St. P. 504795 was unloaded into the elevator of the M. T. Cummings Grain Company, and on the same day 66,000 pounds of corn, said to be a part of the corn unloaded from the car above described, were reloaded into the said car.

That on October 11, 1919, the corn so reloaded into car C., M. & St. P. 504795 was "out" inspected by the said licensed inspector, who issued inspection certificate No. 6127 showing the grade of the corn to be Sample Grade Mixed, the determining factor being foreign material and cracked corn.

That subsequent to said "out" inspection M. T. Cummings accompanied the licensed inspector to the car to examine the corn and was then and there informed and knew the grade assigned it by the licensed inspector.

That on October 11, 1919, the M. T. Cummings Grain Company shipped said car of corn to J. H. Huyck at Morrowville, Kansas, and invoiced the same to him at the contract price, without stating the grade thereof.

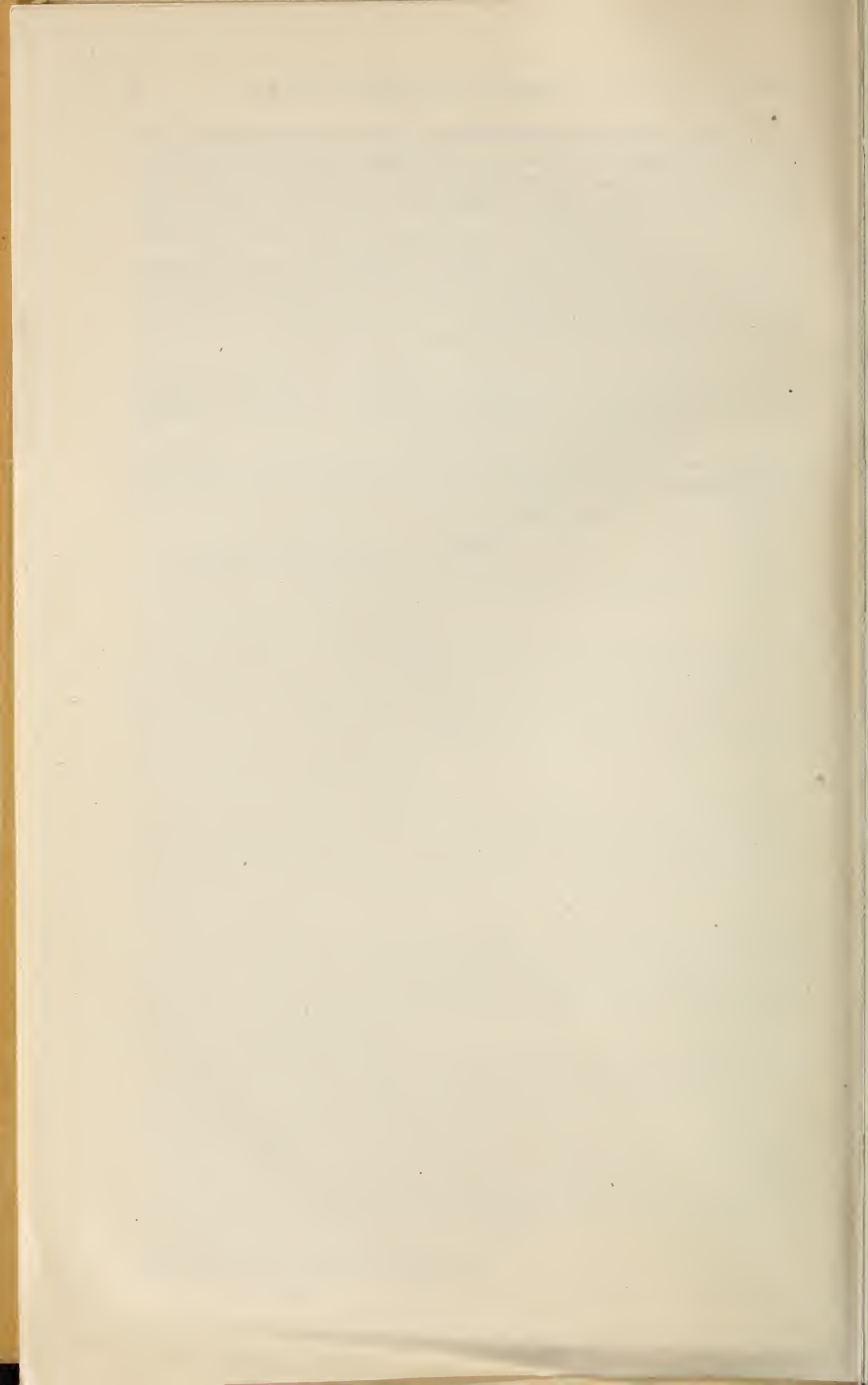
That notwithstanding knowledge of the grade of the corn, the M. T. Cummings Grain Company, subsequent to the shipping thereof, by letter stated that "out" inspection had not been secured, transmitted the inspection certificate first above mentioned, and at no time furnished J. H. Huyck the "out" inspection certificate, but represented that the corn was No. 3 Mixed, according to the official grain standards of the United States, a grade other than that shown by the "out" inspection certificate, contrary to the following provision of section 5 of the United States grain standards Act:

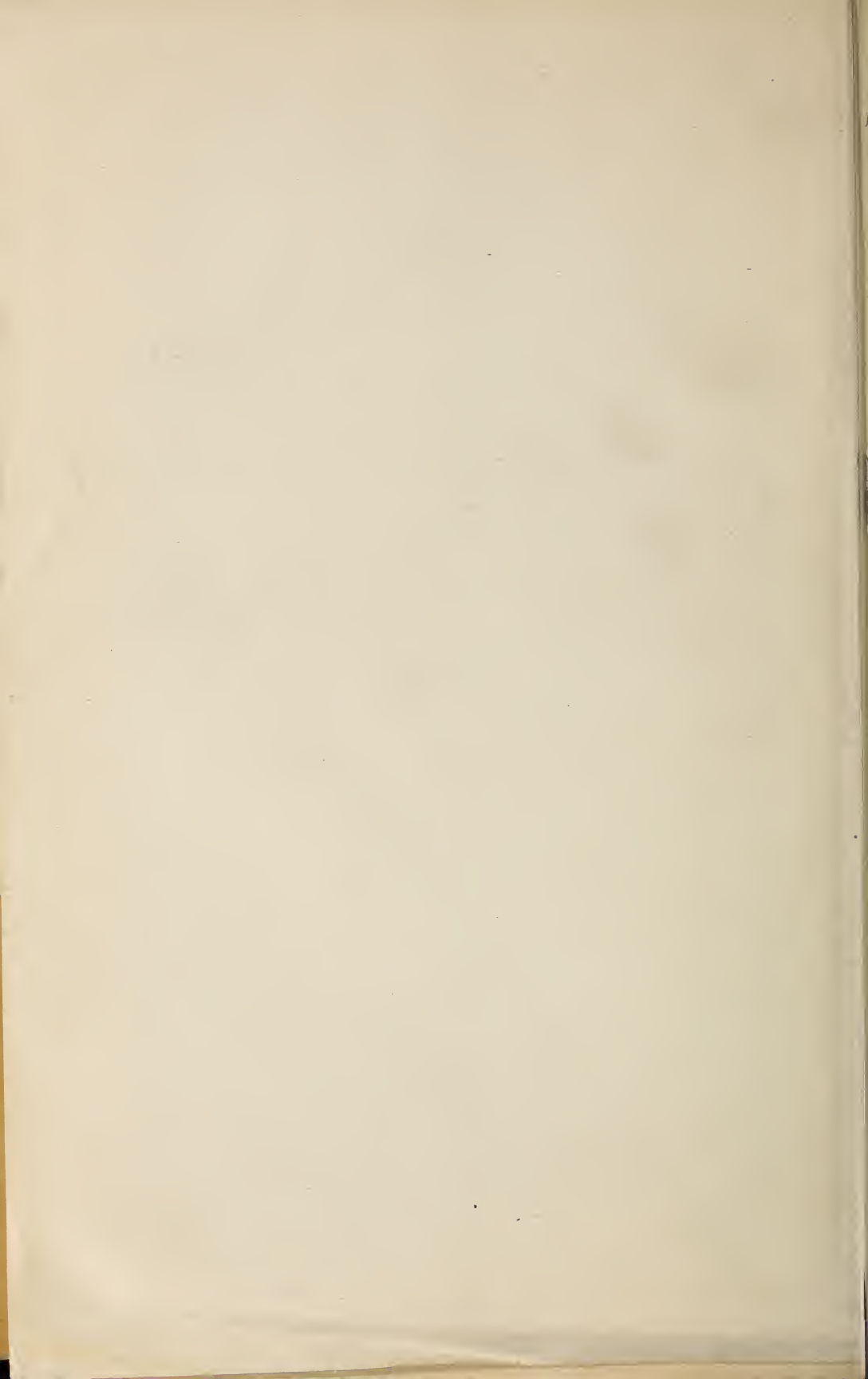
That no person, except as permitted in section 4, shall represent that any grain shipped or delivered for shipment in interstate or foreign commerce is of a grade in the official grain standards other than as shown by a certificate therefor, issued in compliance with this Act.

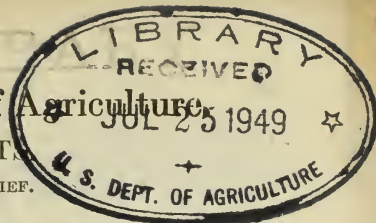
In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of Agriculture to be affixed in the District of Columbia this 19th day of August, 1920.

(Signed)

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.







SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

No. 66.

Tentative Regulations For
TOBACCO
Under the United States Warehouse Act

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS.

A draft of regulations proposed as a basis for discussion under the United States warehouse Act and a copy of the law are attached.

Tobacco growers, merchants, dealers, bankers, warehousemen, and other persons interested in the tobacco industry are invited to be present at hearings which will be held at the times and places designated below, for the purpose of considering these tentative regulations. Opportunity for oral discussion will be afforded to as many as practicable. Written communications from those not attending will be gladly received and should be sent to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. It is requested that arguments, suggestions, and criticisms be brief and definite and refer specifically to particular sections of the tentative regulations.

These hearings will be presided over by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets or by some representative of that Bureau.

October 11, 1920, Danville, Va., 2 p. m., Room 623, Leeland Hotel.

October 12, 1920, Richmond, Va., 10 a. m., Richmond Tobacco Trade, 119 Shockoe Slip.

October 13, 1920, Wilson, N. C., 8.30 a. m., Chamber of Commerce, Tarboro Street.

October 15, 1920, Clarksville, Tenn., 10.30 a. m., Council Chamber, City Hall.

October 16, 1920, Louisville, Ky., 10 a. m., Tobacco Board of Trade, Eleventh and Main Streets.

October 18, 1920, Dayton, Ohio, 10 a. m., Miami Hotel.

October 19, 1920, Huntington, W. Va., 10 a. m., Huntington Tobacco Warehouse, Charles Avenue.

October 21, 1920, Lancaster, Pa., 10 a. m., Chamber of Commerce, 10½ East Orange Street.

October 22, 1920, Hartford, Conn., 10 a. m., Chamber of Commerce, 252 Asylum Street.

October 23, 1920, New York, N. Y., 9 a. m., Tobacco Board of Trade, 160 Front Street.

E. T. MEREDITH,
Secretary of Agriculture.

PROPOSED RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF
AGRICULTURE FOR TOBACCO WAREHOUSES UNDER THE UNITED
STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

(THESE TENTATIVE RULES AND REGULATIONS ARE PROPOSED FOR DISCUSSION
AND ARE NOT FINAL.)

Regulation 1.—Definitions.

SECTION 1. Words used in these regulations in the singular form shall be deemed to import the plural, and vice versa, as the case may demand.

SEC. 2. For the purposes of these regulations, unless the context otherwise require, the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean—

Paragraph 1. THE ACT.—The United States warehouse Act, approved August 11, 1916 (39 U. S. Stat. at L., pp. 446, 486) as amended by an Act of Congress approved July 24, 1919 (41 U. S. Stat. at L., pp. 234, 266).

Paragraph 2. PERSON.—An individual, corporation, partnership, or two or more persons having a joint or common interest.

Paragraph 3. SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Agriculture of the United States.

Paragraph 4. REGULATIONS.—Rules and regulations made under the Act by the Secretary.

Paragraph 5. BUREAU OF MARKETS.—The Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Paragraph 6. WAREHOUSE.—Any building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which tobacco is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which tobacco is or may be stored.

Paragraph 7. WAREHOUSEMAN.—A person lawfully engaged in the business of storing tobacco.

Paragraph 8. LICENSE.—A license issued under the Act by the Secretary.

Paragraph 9. LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN.—A warehouseman licensed as such under the Act.

Paragraph 10. LICENSED WAREHOUSE.—A warehouse for the conduct of which a license has been issued.

Paragraph 11. LICENSED WAREHOUSEMAN'S BOND.—A bond required to be given under the Act by a licensed warehouseman.

Paragraph 12. FORM.—Any one of the divisions into which tobacco is classified, according to whether or not it has been stemmed, such as leaf, strips, stems, and scrap.

Paragraph 13. GRADE.—Any one of the subdivisions of form into which tobacco is classified, according to its size, color, texture, or other elements of quality.

Paragraph 14. CONDITION.—Any state of tobacco which is not covered by its form or grade and which has a material bearing on its value.

Paragraph 15. LICENSED INSPECTOR.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to inspect and sample and to certificate the form and the condition of tobacco.

Paragraph 16. LICENSED GRADER.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to grade and certificate the grade of tobacco.

Paragraph 17. LICENSED WEIGHER.—A person licensed under the Act by the Secretary to weigh and certificate the weight of tobacco.

Paragraph 18. PACKAGE.—A hogshead, tierce, case, bale, or other parcel.

Paragraph 19. OFFICIAL SAMPLE.—A sample of a package of tobacco, properly drawn, tagged, and sealed by a licensed inspector in accordance with regulation 7.

Paragraph 20. RECEIPT.—A warehouse receipt.

Paragraph 21. STATE.—A State, Territory, or District of the United States.

Regulation 2.—Warehouse Licenses.

SECTION 1. Applications for licenses under sections 4 and 9 of the Act shall be made to the Secretary upon forms prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 2. Each such application shall be in English, shall truly state the information therein contained, and shall be signed by the applicant.

SEC. 3. The applicant shall at any time furnish such additional information as the Secretary or the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall find to be necessary to the consideration of his application by the Secretary.

SEC. 4. The warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed, or for which application for license has been made, shall have and maintain, above all exemptions and liabilities, unencumbered assets liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of the warehouse, to the extent of at least \$4 per 1,000 pounds of its tobacco storage capacity determined in accordance with regulation 3, section 2, paragraph 1, except that the amount of such assets shall not be less than \$4,000 and need not be more than \$50,000. In case such warehouseman has applied for licenses to conduct two or more warehouses in the same State, the assets applicable to all of which shall be subject to the liabilities of each, such warehouses shall be deemed to be one warehouse for the purposes of the assets required under this section. and such warehouseman shall have and maintain, above all exemptions and liabilities, unencumbered assets liable for the payment of any indebtedness arising from the conduct of any

of such warehouses, to the extent of at least \$4 per 1,000 pounds of the tobacco storage capacity of all of such warehouses determined in accordance with said regulation 3, section 2, paragraph 1, except that the amount of such assets shall not be less than \$4,000 and need not be more than \$100,000. For the purposes of this section only, capital stock, as such, shall not be considered a liability. A deficiency in such assets may be supplied by an increase in the amount of the licensed warehouseman's bond in accordance with regulation 3, section 2, paragraph 2.

SEC. 5. A license for the conduct of a warehouse shall not be issued if it be found by the Secretary that the warehouse is not suitable for the proper storage of tobacco, that the warehouseman is insolvent or incompetent to conduct such warehouse in accordance with the Act and these regulations, that the warehouseman has failed to comply with these regulations, or that there is any other sufficient reason within the purposes of the Act for not issuing such license.

SEC. 6. Each application for a renewal or extension of a license under section 5 of the Act shall be made to the Secretary, upon a form prescribed for the purpose and furnished by the Bureau of Markets, shall be in English, shall be signed by the applicant, and shall be filed with the Secretary not less than 30 days nor more than 60 days before the date of the termination of the license or of any renewal or extension thereof, then in effect, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. Immediately upon receipt of his license or of any extension or renewal thereof the warehouseman shall post the same, and thereafter, except as otherwise provided in these regulations, keep it posted until the date of its termination, in a conspicuous place in the principal office where receipts issued by such warehouseman are delivered to depositors.

SEC. 8. Pending investigation, the Secretary, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a warehouseman's license temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor, submitted by a warehouseman, the Secretary may, without hearing, suspend or cancel the license issued to such warehouseman. The Secretary may, after opportunity for hearing when possible has been afforded in the manner prescribed in this section, suspend or cancel a license issued to a warehouseman when such warehouseman (*a*) is bankrupt or insolvent, (*b*) has parted, in whole or in part, with his control over the licensed warehouse, (*c*) is in process of dissolution or has been dissolved, (*d*) has ceased to conduct such licensed warehouse, or (*e*) has in any other manner become nonexistent or incompetent or incapacitated to conduct the business of the licensed warehouse. Before a license is suspended, revoked, or canceled for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of the Act or of these regulations or upon the ground that

unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered, the warehouseman involved shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges, and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer the same in writing and apply for a hearing, an opportunity for which shall be afforded in accordance with regulation 9, section 4.

SEC. 9. In case a license issued to a warehouseman terminates or is suspended, revoked, or canceled by the Secretary, such license shall be returned to the Secretary. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless it be in the meantime revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon, it shall be returned to the warehouseman to whom it was originally issued, and it shall be posted as prescribed in section 7 of this regulation.

SEC. 10. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to a warehouseman, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number in the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 11. No warehouse or its warehouseman shall be designated as licensed under the Act and no name or description conveying the impression that it or he is so licensed shall be used either in a receipt or otherwise, unless such warehouseman holds an unsuspended, unrevoked, and uncanceled license for the conduct of such warehouse.

Regulation 3.—Warehouse Bonds.

SECTION 1. When notice has been given by the Secretary to a warehouseman that a license applied for under regulation 2 will be granted upon compliance by such warehouseman with the Act, the warehouseman shall, within a time if any specified and in an amount fixed by the Secretary in such notice, in accordance with section 2 of this regulation, file with the Secretary a bond complying with the Act and covering all obligations arising thereunder during the period of the license, and, in addition, if the warehouseman so desire, during the period of any renewal or extension thereof.

SEC. 2. *Paragraph 1.*—Exclusive of any amount which may be added in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 3 of this section, the amount of such bond shall be at the rate of \$5 per 1,000 pounds of the maximum number of pounds of tobacco that the warehouse will accommodate when stored in the manner customary to the warehouse for which such bond is required, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000. In case a warehouseman has applied for licenses to conduct two or more warehouses in the same State, the assets applicable to all of which shall be subject to the liabilities of each, and shall desire to

give a single bond meeting the requirements of the Act and these regulations for the said warehouses, such warehouses shall be deemed to be one warehouse for the purposes of the bond required under this regulation, and the amount of said bond shall be at the rate of \$5 per 1,000 pounds of the maximum number of pounds of tobacco that all of said warehouses will accommodate when stored in the manner customary to each of the warehouses for which such bond is required, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000.

Paragraph 2.—In case of a deficiency in net assets under regulation 2, section 4, there shall be added to the amount ascertained in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section an amount equal to such deficiency.

Paragraph 3.—In case the Secretary finds the existence of conditions warranting such action, there shall be added to the amount ascertained in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section a further amount, fixed by him to meet such conditions.

SEC. 3. In case an application is made under regulation 2, section 6, for an extension or renewal of a license and no bond previously filed by the warehouseman under this regulation covers obligations arising during the period of such extension or renewal, the warehouseman shall, when notice has been given by the Secretary that such extension or renewal will be granted upon compliance by such warehouseman with the Act, file with the Secretary, within a time if any fixed in such notice, a bond complying with the Act. Such bond shall cover all obligations arising under the Act during the period of the extension or renewal, and, in addition, if the warehouseman so desire, during the period of any further renewal or extension and shall, in amount and otherwise, comply with this regulation. In the discretion of the Secretary, a properly executed instrument in form approved by the Secretary, continuing in force and effect the obligations of a valid bond previously filed by the warehouseman and otherwise complying with the Act and these regulations, may be filed in lieu of a new bond.

SEC. 4. No bond or continuation thereof shall be accepted for the purposes of the Act and these regulations until it has been approved by the Secretary.

Regulation 4.—Warehouse Receipts.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Every receipt, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable, issued for tobacco stored in a licensed warehouse shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of section 18 of the Act, embody within its written or printed terms the following: (a) the name of the licensed warehouseman and the designation, if any, of the warehouse, (b) the license number of the warehouse, (c) the

date of the expiration of the warehouse license, (d) a statement whether the warehouseman is incorporated or unincorporated, and, if incorporated, under what laws and the amount of the paid-in capital stock, (e) the number of packages of tobacco and the identification number given to each package in accordance with regulation 5, section 9, (f) the amount of the warehouseman's bond, (g) a statement, conspicuously placed, whether the tobacco is insured by the warehouseman, and, if insured, to what extent against loss or damage by fire or lightning, and (h) the words "Not Negotiable," "Non-Negotiable," or "Negotiable," according to the nature of the receipt, clearly and conspicuously printed or stamped thereon.

Paragraph 2.—Every receipt, whether negotiable or nonnegotiable, issued for tobacco stored in a licensed warehouse shall specify a period, not exceeding three years, for which the tobacco is accepted for storage under the Act and these regulations, but, upon demand and the surrender of the old receipt by the lawful holder thereof at or before the expiration of the specified period, the warehouseman, upon such lawful terms and conditions as may be granted by him at such time to other depositors of tobacco in the warehouse, (a) if he then continue to act as a licensed warehouseman, shall either extend the old receipt by making an appropriate notation thereon or issue a new receipt for a further specified period not exceeding three years, or (b) if he then continue to act as a public warehouseman, but not as a licensed warehouseman, shall issue a new receipt.

Paragraph 3.—Every negotiable receipt issued for tobacco stored in a licensed warehouse shall, in addition to complying with the requirements of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this section, embody within its written or printed terms a form of indorsement which may be used by the depositor, or his authorized agent, for showing the ownership of, and liens, mortgages, or other encumbrances on the tobacco covered by the receipt.

Paragraph 4.—Whenever the form, grade, or condition is required to be or is stated in a receipt for tobacco stored in a licensed warehouse, it shall be stated in accordance with regulation 8. Whenever the grade is stated in such receipt the condition also must be stated.

Paragraph 5.—The weighing apparatus used for ascertaining the weight stated in a receipt, issued for tobacco stored in a licensed warehouse, shall be subject to examination by any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the purpose. If the Chief of the Bureau of Markets shall disapprove such weighing apparatus, it shall not thereafter, unless such disapproval is withdrawn, be used in ascertaining the weight of tobacco for the purposes of the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 2. If any copies of receipts are made, all such copies, except those issued in lieu of the original in case of lost or destroyed receipts, shall, if there be no statute of the United States or law of a State providing otherwise, have clearly and conspicuously printed or stamped thereon the words "Copy—Not Negotiable."

SEC. 3. *Paragraph 1.*—In the case of a lost or destroyed receipt, if there be no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto, a new receipt upon the same terms, subject to the same conditions, and bearing on its face the number and the date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued and a plain and conspicuous statement that it is a duplicate issued in lieu of a lost or destroyed receipt, may be issued upon compliance with the conditions set out in paragraph 2 of this section.

Paragraph 2.—Before issuing such duplicate receipt the licensed warehouseman shall require the depositor or other person applying therefor to make and file with the warehouseman (a) an affidavit showing that he is lawfully entitled to the possession of the original receipt, that he has not negotiated or assigned it, how the original receipt was lost or destroyed, and, if lost, that diligent effort has been made to find the receipt without success, and (b) a bond in an amount double the value, at the time the bond is given, of the tobacco represented by the lost or destroyed receipt. Such bond shall be in a form approved for the purpose by the Secretary, shall be conditioned to indemnify the warehouseman against any loss sustained by reason of the issuance of such duplicate receipt, and shall have as surety thereon (a) a surety company which is authorized to do business, and is subject to service of process in a suit on the bond, in the State in which the warehouse is located, or (b) at least two individuals who are residents of such State and each of whom owns real property therein having a value, in excess of all exemptions and encumbrances, to the extent of double the amount of the bond.

SEC. 4. No receipt shall be issued under the Act until its form has been approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets. For this purpose the warehouseman shall submit two copies of the proposed form.

SEC. 5. Except as permitted by law or by these regulations, a warehouseman shall not deliver the tobacco for which he has issued a negotiable receipt under the Act until the receipt has been returned to him. If a warehouseman deliver a part only of a lot of tobacco for which he has issued a negotiable receipt under the Act, he shall either (a) take up and cancel such receipt and issue a new receipt in accordance with these regulations for the undelivered portion of the tobacco, or (b) have plainly placed upon the back of the receipt an indorsement showing the date of delivery, the number of packages of tobacco delivered, and the identification number of

each such package, and upon the face of the receipt a clear and conspicuous notation that partial delivery has been made in accordance with the indorsement thereon. Such indorsement shall be signed by the person lawfully entitled to such delivery, or his authorized agent, or the warehouseman shall obtain from such person a separate written acknowledgment of the delivery.

SEC. 6. Except as permitted by law or by these regulations, a warehouseman shall not deliver the tobacco for which he has issued a nonnegotiable receipt under the Act, until such receipt has been returned to him or he has obtained from the person lawfully entitled to such delivery, or his authorized agent, a written acknowledgment thereof. If a warehouseman deliver a part only of a lot of tobacco for which he has issued a nonnegotiable receipt under the Act, he shall either (a) comply with the requirements of section 5 of this regulation as far as applicable to partial delivery, or (b) obtain from the person lawfully entitled to such delivery, or his authorized agent, a written acknowledgment thereof.

SEC. 7. If a warehouseman issue a receipt under the Act omitting any information, not required to be stated, for which a blank space is provided in the form of the receipt, a line shall be drawn through such space to show that such omission has been made.

Regulation 5.—Duties of Licensed Warehousemen.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Each licensed warehouseman, when so requested in writing as to any tobacco by the depositor thereof or lawful holder of the receipt covering such tobacco, shall, to the extent to which in the exercise of due diligence he is able to procure such insurance, keep such tobacco while in his custody as a licensed warehouseman insured, to the extent so requested, against loss or damage caused by fire or lightning. Such insurance shall be covered by lawful policies issued by one or more insurance companies authorized to do such business, and subject to service of process in suits brought in the State where the licensed warehouse is located. If the licensed warehouseman is unable to procure such insurance to the extent requested, he shall, orally or by telegraph or by telephone and at his own expense, immediately notify the person making the request of the fact.

Paragraph 2.—Each licensed warehouseman shall keep exposed conspicuously in the place prescribed by regulation 2, section 7, and at such other places as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may from time to time designate, a notice, in language approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, stating briefly the conditions under which the tobacco will be insured against loss or damage by fire or lightning.

SEC. 2. Each licensed warehouseman shall, in accordance with his contracts with insurance and bonding companies for the purpose of meeting the insurance and bonding requirements of these regulations, pay such premiums, permit such reasonable inspections and examinations, and make such reasonable reports as may be provided for in such contracts.

SEC. 3. Each licensed warehouseman shall promptly take such steps as may be necessary and proper to collect any moneys which may become due under contracts of insurance entered into by him for the purpose of meeting the requirements of these regulations, and shall, as soon as collected, promptly pay to the persons concerned any portion of such moneys which they may be entitled to receive from him.

SEC. 4. Each licensed warehouseman shall provide a metal fireproof safe, a fireproof vault, or a fireproof compartment in which he shall keep, when not in actual use, all records, books, and papers pertaining to the licensed warehouse, except that with the written consent of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, upon a showing by such warehouseman that it is not practical to provide such fireproof safe, vault, or compartment, he may keep such records, books, and papers in some other place of safety, approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 5. A licensed warehouseman shall not make any unreasonable or exorbitant charge for services rendered. Before a license to conduct a warehouse is granted under the Act the warehouseman shall file with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets a schedule of the charges to be made by him if licensed. Before making any change in such schedule of charges he shall file with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets a statement in writing showing the proposed change and the reasons therefor. Each licensed warehouseman shall keep exposed conspicuously in the place prescribed by regulation 2, section 7, and at such other places, accessible to the public, as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may from time to time designate, a copy of his current schedule of charges.

SEC. 6. *Paragraph 1.*—Each licensed warehouse shall be kept open for the purpose of receiving tobacco for storage and delivering tobacco out of storage every business day for a period of not less six hours between the hours of 8 a. m. and 6 p. m., except as provided in paragraph 2 of this section. The licensed warehouseman shall keep conspicuously posted on the door of the public entrance to his office and to his licensed warehouse a notice showing the hours during which the warehouse will be kept open, except when such warehouse is kept open continuously from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Paragraph 2.—In case the licensed warehouse is not to be kept open as required by paragraph 1 of this section, the notice posted as

prescribed in that paragraph shall state the period during which the warehouse is to be closed and the name of an accessible person, with the address where he may be found, who shall be authorized to deliver tobacco stored in such warehouse, upon lawful demand by the depositor thereof or the holder of the receipt therefor, as the case may be.

SEC. 7. A licensed warehouseman shall not receive for storage in his licensed warehouse any tobacco that is not properly packaged, and shall keep his warehouse reasonably free of loose tobacco, except in a space or container separate and apart from other tobacco.

SEC. 8. A licensed warehouseman shall restore to the package from which it is taken all the tobacco drawn for the selection of a sample, except the portion used for such sample.

SEC. 9. A licensed warehouseman shall mark, stencil, or tag each package of tobacco received for storage in his licensed warehouse with a number by which the identity of such package will be preserved. Such numbers shall be in numerical sequence, or any series of numerical sequences clearly distinguishable from each other, shall be made with some indelible substance, and shall be clear and legible. If tags are used they shall be made of substantial material and securely attached to the package.

SEC. 10. *Paragraph 1.*—A licensed warehouseman shall arrange each package of tobacco stored in his licensed warehouse so that the identification number thereon, required by section 9 of this regulation, is visible and readily accessible, and that it can be easily removed for inspection, weighing, or delivery.

Paragraph 2.—If at any time a warehouseman shall store tobacco in his licensed warehouse in excess of the capacity thereof determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, such warehouseman shall arrange the packages in accordance with paragraph 1 of this section so as not to obstruct free access thereto and the proper use of sprinkler or other fire protection equipment provided for such warehouse, and shall immediately notify the Chief of the Bureau of Markets of such excess storage and the arrangement thereof.

SEC. 11. Each licensed warehouseman shall at all times, including any period of suspension of his license, exercise such care in regard to tobacco in his custody as a reasonably careful owner would exercise under the same circumstances and conditions.

SEC. 12. If, at any time, a licensed warehouseman shall handle or store tobacco otherwise than as a licensed warehouseman, or shall handle or store any other commodity, he shall so protect the same, and otherwise exercise care with respect to it, as not to endanger the tobacco in his custody as a licensed warehouseman or impair the insurance thereon or his ability to meet his obligations and perform his duties under the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 13. Except as may be required by law or these regulations, a licensed warehouseman shall not remove any tobacco in storage from a licensed warehouse or a part thereof so as, in any manner, to impair the insurance thereon without first obtaining the consent in writing of the holder of the receipt and indorsing on the face of the receipt the fact and the date of such removal.

SEC. 14. A licensed warehouseman shall use for his licensed warehouse a system of accounts, approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, which shall show for each package of tobacco the identification number mentioned in section 9 of this regulation, its weight, form, grade, and condition when same is required to be or is ascertained, its location, the dates received and delivered out of storage, the receipts issued and canceled, and a separate record for each depositor of his tobacco, and such accounts shall include a detailed record of all moneys received and disbursed and of all insurance policies taken out and canceled.

SEC. 15. Each licensed warehouseman shall, from time to time, when requested by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, make such reports, on forms prescribed and furnished for the purpose by the Bureau of Markets, concerning the condition, contents, operation, and business of the warehouse as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may require.

SEC. 16. Each licensed warehouseman shall keep on file, as a part of the records of the licensed warehouse, for such period as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for each kind of report, a true copy of each such report submitted by such warehouseman under this regulation.

SEC. 17. Each licensed warehouseman shall permit any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Secretary for the purpose, to enter and inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, any licensed warehouse for the conduct of which such warehouseman holds a license, the office thereof, the books, records, papers, and accounts relating thereto, and the contents thereof, and such licensed warehouseman shall furnish such officer or agent the assistance necessary to enable him to make any inspection or examination under this section.

SEC. 18. A licensed warehouseman shall not handle or store tobacco in such manner as will injure or damage it, or in any part of the warehouse in which it is likely to be injured or damaged by excessive moisture, or otherwise.

SEC. 19. In case a licensed warehouseman finds that any tobacco in his licensed warehouse is in such condition that it is unsafe for storage or likely to injure or damage other tobacco, such warehouseman shall give such notice to the owner, or to the person in whose name the tobacco is stored, as is reasonable and possible under the

circumstances, to satisfy the lien upon such tobacco, and to remove it from his licensed warehouse, and in the event of the failure of such person to satisfy the lien and to remove the tobacco within the time so specified, the licensed warehouseman may sell the tobacco at public or private sale without advertising. If the licensed warehouseman after a reasonable effort is unable to sell such tobacco, he may dispose of it in any lawful manner, and shall incur no liability by reason thereof. From the proceeds of such sale such licensed warehouseman shall satisfy his lien, including the reasonable charges of notice, advertisement, and sale. The balance, if any, of such proceeds shall be held by the licensed warehouseman, and delivered on demand to the person to whom he would have been bound to deliver or justified in delivering the tobacco.

SEC. 20. *Paragraph 1.*—Except as authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, a licensed warehouseman shall not have any tobacco stored or to be stored in his licensed warehouse inspected, sampled, graded, or weighed for the purpose of his records or receipts by any person not licensed under the Act to perform such services, if there be a person so licensed for such warehouse.

Paragraph 2.—When an inspection, weight, or grade certificate has been issued by a licensed inspector, licensed weigher, or licensed grader and delivered to the warehouseman with a duplicate of such certificate, or a record in lieu thereof, the licensed warehouseman shall mail or deliver the original certificate to the person requesting it and the warehouseman shall file the duplicate, or the record of such certificate, in the place designated in section 4 of this regulation and such duplicate, or record, shall become a part of the records of the licensed warehouseman.

Paragraph 3.—All expenses, including any inspection, weighing, and grading fees, incurred in connection with the inspection, weighing, or grading of tobacco for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, shall be paid by the licensed warehouseman in whose warehouse the tobacco is stored, and such expenses shall be charged against the tobacco on which they were incurred.

SEC. 21. If there be a Federal or State statute or valid regulation thereunder in conflict with any of the provisions of this regulation the licensed warehouseman shall comply with such statute or regulation, so far as such statute or regulation is in conflict with this regulation, and such compliance shall be deemed to be a compliance with the provisions of this regulation to the extent of the conflict.

SEC. 22. Each licensed warehouseman shall faithfully perform his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State in which he is conducting his licensed warehouse and such additional obliga-

tions as a warehouseman as may be assumed by him under contracts with the respective depositors of tobacco in such warehouse.

Regulation 6.—Fees.

SECTION 1. There shall be charged, assessed, and collected a fee of \$2 for each warehouseman's license, and \$1 for each renewal or extension of such license.

SEC. 2. There shall be charged, assessed, and collected for each original examination or inspection of a warehouse under the Act, when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, a fee at the rate of \$1 for each 5,000 square feet of floor space, or fraction thereof, as determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, but in no case less than \$5 nor more than \$50, and, for each reexamination or reinspection, applied for by such warehouseman, a fee, based on the extent of the reexamination or reinspection, proportioned to, but not greater than, that prescribed for the original examination or inspection.

SEC. 3. Before any warehouseman's license or renewal or extension thereof is granted, or an original examination or inspection, applied for by a warehouseman, is made, pursuant to these regulations, the warehouseman shall deposit with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets the amount of the fee prescribed therefor. Before any reexamination or reinspection, applied for by a warehouseman, is made pursuant to these regulations, the warehouseman shall deposit with the Chief of the Bureau of Markets the amount of the fee prescribed for an original examination or inspection. Such deposit shall be made in the form of a check, certified if required by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or post-office or express money order, payable to the order of "Disbursing Clerk, Department of Agriculture."

SEC. 4. The Disbursing Clerk of the United States Department of Agriculture shall hold in his custody each advance deposit made under this regulation until the fee, if any, is assessed and he is furnished by the Bureau of Markets with a statement showing the amount thereof and against whom assessed. Any part of such advance deposit which is not required for the payment of any fee assessed shall be returned to the party depositing the same.

Regulation 7.—Licensed Inspectors, Licensed Graders, and Licensed Weighers.

SECTION 1. *Paragraph 1.*—Applications for licenses to inspect, grade, or weigh tobacco under the Act and these regulations shall be made to the Chief of the Bureau of Markets on forms furnished for the purpose by the Bureau of Markets.

Paragraph 2.—Each such application shall be in English, shall truly state the information therein contained, and shall be signed by the applicant.

Paragraph 3.—For the purposes of each such application there shall be filed with the Bureau of Markets a statement from the warehouseman conducting a licensed warehouse, or a warehouse for which an application for license has been made under the Act, in which tobacco sought to be inspected, graded, or weighed, as the case may be, is or is to be stored, showing whether or not the applicant is competent to discharge such duties and is acceptable to such warehouseman.

Paragraph 4.—Each applicant for a license to inspect, grade, or weigh tobacco must have had at least one year's experience in the kind of service for which a license is sought, or the equivalent of such experience, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence that he is competent to perform such service and that he will be provided with such means or facilities for performing his duties as the Chief of the Bureau of Markets may deem necessary.

SEC. 2. Each applicant for license as an inspector, grader, or weigher, and each licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher, whenever requested by an authorized agent of the Department of Agriculture designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the purpose, shall submit to an examination or test to show his ability to inspect, grade, or weigh tobacco, as the case may be, and each such applicant, or licensee, shall furnish the Chief of the Bureau of Markets any information which he may request, at any time, in regard to the inspection, grading, or weighing of tobacco.

SEC. 3. Each licensed inspector, licensed grader, and licensed weigher shall keep his license conspicuously posted in a place designated for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 4. Each licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher, according to the nature of his license, when requested shall, without discrimination, as soon as practicable, and upon reasonable terms, inspect, sample, grade, or weigh and certificate the inspection, grade, or weight of tobacco stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse for which he holds a license, if such tobacco be offered to him under such conditions as permit proper inspection, sampling, grading, or weighing. Each such licensee shall give preference to persons who request his services as such over persons who request his services in any other capacity. No official sample shall be drawn and no inspection, grade, or weight certificate shall be issued under the Act for tobacco not stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse. In no case shall a licensed inspector or licensed grader sample or grade any tobacco for the purposes of the Act and these regulations unless the tobacco shall have been inspected by a licensed inspector.

SEC. 5. *Paragraph 1.*—Each inspection certificate, grade certificate, weight certificate, or combination of such certificates issued under the Act shall be in a form approved for the purpose by the Chief of the

Bureau of Markets, and shall embody within its written or printed terms: (a) whether it is an original, a duplicate, or other copy, (b) the consecutive number of the certificate, (c) the name and location of the licensed warehouse in which the tobacco is or is to be stored, (d) the date of the certificate, (e) the number of packages of tobacco and the identification number of each package in accordance with regulation 5, section 9, (f) a statement to the effect that the certificate is issued by a licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher, as the case may be, under the United States warehouse Act and these regulations, and (g) the signature of such licensee who inspected, graded, or weighed the tobacco. In addition, such certificates shall, according to their nature, include the requirements of paragraph 2, 3, or 4 of this section and may include any other matter not inconsistent with the Act and these regulations.

Paragraph 2.—In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1 of this section, each inspection certificate shall embody within its written or printed terms: (a) the caption "Tobacco Inspection Certificate," (b) the form and condition, and the number of the official sample, if such sample is drawn, for each package, of tobacco covered by the certificate; and (c) a blank space designated for the purpose in which may be stated any general remarks on the condition of the tobacco.

Paragraph 3.—In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1 of this section, each grade certificate shall embody within its written or printed terms: (a) the caption "Tobacco Grade Certificate", (b) the grade of each package of tobacco, (c) the number of each official sample, if graded upon sample, (d) the number of the inspection certificate covering the tobacco, except when a combination inspection and grade certificate is issued, and (e) a blank space designated for the purpose in which may be stated whether or not the tobacco is uniform in grade.

Paragraph 4.—In addition to the requirements of paragraph 1 of this section, each weight certificate shall embody within its written or printed terms: (a) the caption "Tobacco Grade Certificate," (b) the gross, tare, and net weight of each package of tobacco, and (c) a blank space designated for the purpose in which any condition may be stated that in the opinion of the licensed weigher may affect the weight of the tobacco.

Paragraph 5.—A combined certificate of inspection, grade, and weight, or any two of them, may be issued if such certificate meets all the requirements of this section relating thereto.

SEC. 6. Each licensed inspector, licensed grader, and licensed weigher shall, as soon as possible after inspecting, grading, or weighing any tobacco stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse, issue and deliver to the warehouseman an original and duplicate inspection, grade, or weight certificate, as the case may be, for such tobacco.

In the discretion of the warehouseman concerned such duplicate need not be issued and delivered if a record showing all of the information contained on the original certificate is delivered to the warehouseman.

SEC. 7. *Paragraph 1.*—Such licensed inspector shall provide himself with a seal, of a form approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, for the purpose of officially sealing samples of tobacco drawn by him, and he shall also provide himself with a sufficient quantity of tags, of a kind and quality approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, for labeling such samples of tobacco.

Paragraph 2.—Such seal shall have indentures for stamping on plastic wax (a) the name of the licensed inspector, (b) the license number of such inspector, and (c) the insignia “U. S. W. A.” Such seal shall be used only by the licensed inspector, whose name and license number is indented thereon, and in the manner prescribed by the Bureau of Markets for placing the official seal on samples of tobacco drawn and tagged by such licensed inspector.

Paragraph 3.—Such tags shall have clearly written or printed on one side of each tag (a) the consecutive number of the tag, (b) the caption “Official Tobacco Sample,” (c) the name and location of the licensed warehouse in which the tobacco is or is to be stored, (d) the identification number, in accordance with regulation 5, section 9, of the package from which the sample was drawn, (e) the date on which the sample was drawn, and (f) a statement to the effect that the sample was drawn by a licensed inspector in accordance with the United States warehouse Act and the regulations thereunder. One such tag shall be attached, in the manner prescribed by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, to each official sample of tobacco for the purpose of preserving the identity of the sample.

SEC. 8. All charges made by a licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher for inspecting, sampling, grading, or weighing tobacco stored in a licensed warehouse shall be made to the licensed warehouseman conducting such warehouse.

SEC. 9. *Paragraph 1.*—Whenever the form, grade, or condition of tobacco is required to be or is stated for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, it shall be stated in accordance with regulation 8.

Paragraph 2.—Each official sample taken from a package of tobacco stored or to be stored in a licensed warehouse shall be of such size and drawn and prepared in such manner as may be required by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 10. Each licensed inspector, licensed grader, and licensed weigher shall permit any officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture, authorized by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets for the

purpose, to inspect or examine, on any business day during the usual hours of business, his books, papers, records, and accounts relating to the performance of his duties under the Act and these regulations, and shall, when requested, assist any such officer or agent in the inspection or examination mentioned in regulation 5, section 17 as far as any such inspection or examination relates to the performance of the duties of such licensee under the Act and these regulations.

SEC. 11. Pending investigation the Secretary may, whenever he deems necessary, suspend the license of a licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher temporarily without hearing. Upon a written request and a satisfactory statement of reasons therefor submitted by the licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher, the Secretary may, without hearing, suspend or cancel the license issued to such licensee. The Secretary may, after opportunity for hearing, when possible, has been afforded in the manner prescribed in this section, suspend or cancel a license issued to an inspector, grader, or weigher when such licensee (a) has ceased to perform service as a licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher, or (b) has, in any manner, become incompetent or incapacitated to perform his duties as such licensee. Before the license of any licensed inspector, licensed grader, or licensed weigher is suspended or revoked, pursuant to section 12 of the Act, such licensee shall be furnished by the Secretary, or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose, a written statement specifying the charges and shall be allowed a reasonable time within which he may answer the same in writing and apply for a hearing, an opportunity for which shall be afforded in accordance with regulation 9, section 4.

SEC 12. *Paragraph 1.*—In case a license issued to an inspector, grader, or weigher is suspended, revoked, or canceled by the Secretary, such license shall be returned to the Secretary. At the expiration of any period of suspension of such license, unless in the meantime it be revoked or canceled, the dates of the beginning and termination of the suspension shall be indorsed thereon, it shall be returned to the person to whom it was originally issued, and it shall be posted as prescribed in section 3 of this regulation.

Paragraph 2.—Any license issued to an inspector, grader, or weigher shall automatically terminate as to any licensed warehouse whenever the license of such warehouse expires or is revoked or canceled, and upon request the license of such inspector, grader, or weigher shall be returned to the Secretary.

SEC. 13. Upon satisfactory proof of the loss or destruction of a license issued to an inspector, grader, or weigher, a duplicate thereof may be issued under the same or a new number, in the discretion of the Secretary.

SEC. 14. No person shall in any way represent himself to be an inspector, grader, or weigher licensed under the Act unless he holds an unsuspended, unrevoked, and uncanceled license issued under the Act to perform such duties.

Regulation 8.—Tobacco Classification.

SECTION 1. Whenever the form, grade, or condition of tobacco is required to be or is stated for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, it shall be stated in accordance with this regulation.

SEC. 2. Until such time as official tobacco standards of the United States are in effect, the form, grade, and condition of tobacco shall be stated (*a*) in accordance with the State standards, if any, established in the State in which the warehouse is located, (*b*) in the absence of any State standards, in accordance with the standards, if any, adopted by any tobacco organization or by the tobacco trade generally in the locality in which the warehouse is located, subject to the approval of the Chief of the Bureau of Markets, or (*c*) in the absence of any of the aforesaid standards, in accordance with any standards approved for the purpose by the Chief of the Bureau of Markets.

SEC. 3. Whenever the form, grade, or condition of tobacco is stated for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, it shall be so stated as to convey a correct representation of the tobacco, and the terms used in stating the form, grade, or condition shall be so selected as not to convey a false impression of the value of the tobacco. In determining the form, grade, or condition of a package of tobacco, the package as a whole shall be considered rather than parts of it which do not materially affect the value of the entire package, and minor irregularities in the tobacco shall be overlooked.

SEC. 4. Whenever the form or grade of tobacco is stated for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, it shall be based upon a careful and thorough examination of the package of tobacco or an official sample thereof. In case the tobacco in one part of a package or sample is inferior to that in other parts of the package or sample, the grade assigned to the tobacco shall be an average considering the proportion that each part bears to the whole, and in case of a question as to which of two or more grades should be assigned to the tobacco, the lowest grade in question shall be assigned.

SEC. 5. Whenever the condition of tobacco is stated for the purposes of the Act and these regulations, it shall be based upon a careful and thorough examination of the package of tobacco. In case any portion of a package of tobacco is found to be in a damaged, unsafe, or nested condition, the condition stated for the whole package shall be based upon such damaged, unsafe, or nested portion.

Regulation 9.—Miscellaneous.

SECTION 1. Every person applying for a license, or licensed, under section 9 of the Act, shall, as such, be subject to all portions of these regulations, except regulation 2, section 4, so far as they may relate to warehousemen. In case there is a law of any State providing for a system of warehouses owned, operated, or leased by such State, a person applying for a license under section 9 of the Act, to accept the custody of tobacco and to store the same in any of said warehouses, may, in lieu of a bond or bonds, complying with regulation 3, sections 1 and 2, file with the Secretary a single bond meeting the requirements of the Act and these regulations, in such form, and in such amount not less than five thousand dollars as he shall prescribe, to insure the performance by such person, with respect to the acceptance of the custody of tobacco and its storage in the warehouses in such system for which licenses are or may be issued, of his obligations arising during the periods of such licenses, and in addition, if desired by the applicant, during the periods of any renewals or extensions thereof. In fixing the amount of such bond, consideration shall be given, among other appropriate factors, to the character of the warehouses involved, their actual or contemplated capacity, the bonding requirements of the State, and its liability with respect to such warehouses. If the Secretary shall find the existence of conditions warranting such action, there shall be added to the amount of the bond so fixed, a further amount, fixed by him, to meet such conditions.

SEC. 2. Publications under the Act and these regulations shall be made in service and regulatory announcements of the Bureau of Markets, and such other media as the Chief of that Bureau may from time to time designate for the purpose.

SEC. 3. Every person licensed under the Act shall immediately furnish the Chief of the Bureau of Markets any information which comes to the knowledge of such person tending to show that any provision of the Act or these regulations has been violated.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of a hearing under the Act and these regulations, the licensee involved shall be allowed a reasonable time, fixed by the Secretary or by an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose, within which affidavits and other proper evidence may be submitted. If requested by the licensee within such time, an oral hearing, of which reasonable notice shall be given, shall be held before, and at a time and place fixed by, the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture designated by him for the purpose. The testimony of the witnesses at such oral hearing shall be upon oath or affirmation administered by the official before whom the hearing is held, when required by him. Such oral hearing may be adjourned by him from time to time.

After reasonable notice to all parties concerned, the deposition of any witness may be taken at a time and place and before a person designated for the purpose by the Secretary or an official of the Department of Agriculture authorized by the Secretary. Every written entry in the records of the Department of Agriculture made by an officer or employee thereof in the course of his official duty, which is relevant to the issue involved in a hearing, shall be admissible as prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein without the production of such officer or employee. Copies of all papers and all the evidence submitted or considered in such hearing shall be made a part of the records of the Department of Agriculture. The records and, when there has been an oral hearing other than by the Secretary, the recommendation of the official holding such oral hearing shall be transmitted to the Secretary for his consideration. Each party shall pay all expenses contracted by him in connection with any hearing under this section.

SEC. 5. Nothing in these regulations shall be construed to conflict with, or to authorize any conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of the laws of any State relating to warehouses, warehousemen, inspectors, weighers, or graders, nor shall these regulations be construed so as to limit the operation of any statute of the United States relating to warehouses, warehousemen, inspectors, weighers, or graders now in force in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 6. Any amendment to, or revision of, these regulations, unless otherwise stated therein, shall apply in the same manner to persons holding licenses at the time it becomes effective as it applies to persons thereafter licensed under the Act.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE ACT.

[Approved Aug. 11, 1916, as amended by Act approved July 24, 1919.]

That this Act shall be known by the short title of "United States warehouse Act."

SEC. 2. That the term "warehouse" as used in this Act shall be deemed to mean every building, structure, or other protected inclosure in which any agricultural product is or may be stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or, if located within any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in which any agricultural product is or may be stored. The term "agricultural product" wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to mean cotton, wool, grains, tobacco, and flaxseed, or any of them. As used in this Act, "person" includes a corporation or partnership or two or more persons having a joint or common interest; "warehouseman" means a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing agricultural products; and "receipt" means a warehouse receipt.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to investigate the storage, warehousing, classifying according to grade and otherwise, weighing, and certification of agricultural products; upon application to him by any person applying for license to conduct a warehouse under this Act, to inspect such warehouse or cause it to be inspected; at any time, with or without application to him, to inspect or cause to be inspected all warehouses licensed under this Act; to determine whether warehouses for which licenses are applied for or have been issued under this Act are suitable for the proper storage of any agricultural product or products; to classify warehouses licensed or applying for a license in accordance with their ownership, location, surroundings, capacity, conditions, and other qualities, and as to the kinds of licenses issued or that may be issued for them pursuant to this Act; and to prescribe, within the limitations of this Act, the duties of the warehousemen conducting warehouses licensed under this Act with respect to their care of and responsibility for agricultural products stored therein.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, upon application to him, to issue to any warehouseman a license for the conduct of a warehouse or warehouses in accordance with this Act and such rules and regulations as may be made hereunder: *Provided*, That each such warehouse be found suitable for the proper storage of the particular agricultural product or products for which a license is applied for, and that such warehouseman agree, as a condition to the granting of the license, to comply with and abide by all the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 5. That each license issued under sections four and nine of this Act shall be issued for a period not exceeding one year and shall specify the date upon which it is to terminate, and upon showing satisfactory to the Secretary of Agriculture may from time to time be renewed or extended by a written instrument, which shall specify the date of its termination.

SEC. 6. That each warehouseman applying for a license to conduct a warehouse in accordance with this Act shall, as a condition to the granting thereof, execute and file with the Secretary of Agriculture a good and sufficient bond to the United States to secure the faithful performance of his obligations as a warehouseman under the laws of the State, District, or Territory in which he is conducting such warehouse, as well as under the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, and of such additional obligations as a warehouseman as may be assumed by him under contracts with the respective depositors of agricultural products in such warehouse. Said bond shall be in such form and amount, shall have such surety or sureties, subject to service of process in suits on the bond within the State, District, or Territory in which the warehouse is located, and shall contain such terms and conditions as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe to carry out the purposes of this Act. Whenever the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine that a bond approved by him is, or for any cause has become, insufficient, he may require an additional bond or bonds to be given by the warehouseman concerned, conforming with the requirements of this section, and unless the same be given within the time fixed by a written demand therefor the license of such warehouseman may be suspended or revoked.

SEC. 7. That any person injured by the breach of any obligation to secure which a bond is given, under the provisions of sections six or nine, shall be entitled to sue on the bond in his own name in any court of competent jurisdiction to recover the damages he may have sustained by such breach.

SEC. 8. That upon the filing with and approval by the Secretary of Agriculture of a bond, in compliance with this Act, for the conduct of a warehouse,

such warehouse shall be designated as bonded hereunder; but no warehouse shall be designated as bonded under this Act, and no name or description conveying the impression that it is so bonded, shall be used, until a bond, such as provided for in section 6, has been filed with and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture, nor unless the license issued under this Act for the conduct of such warehouse remains unsuspended and unrevoked.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, issue a license to any person not a warehouseman to accept the custody of agricultural products and to store the same in a warehouse or warehouses owned, operated, or leased by any State upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder. Each person so licensed shall issue receipts for the agricultural products placed in his custody, and shall give bond, in accordance with the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations hereunder affecting warehousemen licensed under this Act, and shall otherwise be subject to this Act and such rules and regulations to the same extent as is provided for warehousemen licensed hereunder.

SEC. 10. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall charge, assess, and cause to be collected a reasonable fee for every examination or inspection of a warehouse under this Act when such examination or inspection is made upon application of a warehouseman, and a fee not exceeding \$2 per annum for each license or renewal thereof issued to a warehouseman under this Act. All such fees shall be deposited and covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, upon presentation of satisfactory proof of competency, issue to any person a license to classify any agricultural product or products, stored or to be stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act, according to grade or otherwise and to certificate the grade or other class thereof, or to weigh the same and certificate the weight thereof, or both to classify and weigh the same and to certificate the grade or other class and the weight thereof, upon condition that such person agree to comply with and abide by the terms of this Act and of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder so far as the same relate to him.

SEC. 12. That any license issued to any person to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products under this Act may be suspended or revoked by the Secretary of Agriculture whenever he is satisfied, after opportunity afforded to the licensee concerned for a hearing, that such licensee has failed to classify or to weigh any agricultural product or products correctly, or has violated any of the provisions of this Act or of the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder, so far as the same may relate to him, or that he has used his license or allowed it to be used for any improper purpose whatsoever. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing.

SEC. 13. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall receive for storage therein, so far as its capacity permits, any agricultural product of the kind customarily stored therein by him which may be tendered to him in a suitable condition for warehousing, in the usual manner in the ordinary and usual course of business, without making any discrimination between persons desiring to avail themselves of warehouse facilities.

SEC. 14. That any person who deposits agriculture products for storage in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall be deemed to have deposited the same subject to the terms of this Act and the rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

SEC. 15. That grain, flaxseed, or any other fungible agricultural product stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or in any place under the exclusive jurisdic-

tion of the United States, in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall be inspected and graded by a person duly licensed to grade the same under this Act.

Sec. 16. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall keep the agricultural products therein of one depositor so far separate from agricultural products of other depositors, and from other agricultural products of the same depositor for which a separate receipt has been issued, as to permit at all times the identification and redelivery of the agricultural products deposited; but if authorized by agreement or by custom, a warehouseman may mingle fungible agricultural products with other agricultural products of the same kind and grade, and shall be severally liable to each depositor for the care and redelivery of his share of such mass, to the same extent and under the same circumstances as if the agricultural products had been kept separate. but he shall at no time while they are in his custody mix fungible agricultural products of different grades.

Sec. 17. That for all agricultural products stored for interstate or foreign commerce, or in any place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, in a warehouse licensed under this Act original receipts shall be issued by the warehouseman conducting the same, but no receipts shall be issued except for agricultural products actually stored in the warehouse at the time of the issuance thereof.

Sec. 18. That every receipt issued for agricultural products stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act shall embody within its written or printed terms (a) the location of the warehouse in which the agricultural products are stored; (b) the date of issue of the receipt; (c) the consecutive number of the receipt; (d) a statement whether the agricultural products received will be delivered to the bearer, to a specified person, or to a specified person or his order; (e) the rate of storage charges; (f) a description of the agricultural products received, showing the quantity thereof, or, in case of agricultural products customarily put up in bales or packages, a description of such bales or packages by marks, numbers, or other means of identification and the weight of such bales or packages; (g) the grade or other class of the agricultural products received and the standard or description in accordance with which such classification has been made: *Provided*, That such grade or other class shall be stated according to the official standard of the United States applicable to such agricultural products as the same may be fixed and promulgated under authority of law: *Provided further*, That until such official standards of the United States for any agricultural product or products have been fixed and promulgated, the grade or other class thereof may be stated in accordance with any recognized standard or in accordance with such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as may be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; (h) a statement that the receipt is issued subject to the United States warehouse Act and the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder; (i) if the receipt be issued for agricultural products of which the warehouseman is owner, either solely or jointly or in common with others, the fact of such ownership; (j) a statement of the amount of advances made and of liabilities incurred for which the warehouseman claims a lien: *Provided*, That if the precise amount of such advances made or of such liabilities incurred be at the time of the issue of the receipt unknown to the warehouseman or his agent who issues it, a statement of the fact that advances have been made or liabilities incurred and the purpose thereof shall be sufficient; (k) such other terms and conditions within the limitations of this Act as may be required by the Secretary of Agriculture; and (l) the signature of the warehouseman, which may be made by his authorized agent: *Provided*, That unless otherwise required by the law of the State in which the warehouse is located, when requested by the depositor of other than

fungible agricultural products, a receipt omitting compliance with subdivision (g) of this section may be issued.

SEC. 19. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, from time to time, to establish and promulgate standards for agricultural products in this Act defined by which their quality or value may be judged or determined: *Provided*, That the standards for any agricultural products which have been, or which in future may be, established by or under authority of any other Act of Congress shall be, and are hereby, adopted for the purposes of this Act as the official standards of the United States for the agricultural products to which they relate.

SEC. 20. That while an original receipt issued under this Act is outstanding and uncanceled by the warehouseman issuing the same no other or further receipt shall be issued for the agricultural product covered thereby or for any part thereof, except that in the case of a lost or destroyed receipt a new receipt, upon the same terms and subject to the same conditions and bearing on its face the number and date of the receipt in lieu of which it is issued, may be issued upon compliance with the statutes of the United States applicable thereto in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States or upon compliance with the laws or any State applicable thereto in any place not under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: *Provided*, That if there be in such case no statute of the United States or law of a State applicable thereto such new receipts may be issued upon the giving of satisfactory security in compliance with the rules and regulations made pursuant to this Act.

SEC. 21. That a warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act, in the absence of some lawful excuse, shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the agricultural products stored therein upon a demand made either by the holder of a receipt for such agricultural products or by the depositor thereof if such demand be accompanied with (a) an offer to satisfy the warehouseman's lien; (b) an offer to surrender the receipt, if negotiable, with such indorsements as would be necessary for the negotiation of the receipt; and (c) a readiness and willingness to sign, when the products are delivered, an acknowledgment that they have been delivered if such signature is requested by the warehouseman.

SEC. 22. That a warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall plainly cancel upon the face thereof each receipt returned to him upon the delivery by him of the agricultural products for which the receipt was issued.

SEC. 23. That every warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act shall keep in a place of safety complete and correct records of all agricultural products stored therein and withdrawn therefrom, of all warehouse receipts issued by him, and of the receipts returned to and canceled by him, shall make reports to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning such warehouse and the condition, contents, operations, and business thereof in such form and at such times as he may require, and shall conduct said warehouse in all other respects in compliance with this Act and the rules and regulations made hereunder.

SEC. 24. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cause examinations to be made of any agricultural product stored in any warehouse licensed under this Act. Whenever after opportunity for hearing is given to the warehouseman conducting such warehouse, it is determined that he is not performing fully the duties imposed on him by this Act and the rules and regulations made hereunder, the Secretary may publish his findings.

SEC. 25. That the Secretary of Agriculture may, after opportunity for hearing has been afforded to the licensee concerned, suspend or revoke any license

issued to any warehouseman conducting a warehouse under this Act, for any violation of or failure to comply with any provision of this Act or of the rules and regulations made hereunder or upon the ground that unreasonable or exorbitant charges have been made for services rendered. Pending investigation, the Secretary of Agriculture, whenever he deems necessary, may suspend a license temporarily without hearing.

SEC. 26. That the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time may publish the results of any investigations made under section three of this Act; and he shall publish the names and locations of warehouses licensed and bonded and the names and addresses of persons licensed under this Act and lists of all licenses terminated under this Act and the causes therefor.

SEC. 27. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized through officials, employees, or agents of the Department of Agriculture designated by him to examine all books, records, papers, and accounts of warehouses licensed under this Act and of the warehousemen conducting such warehouses relating thereto.

SEC. 28. That the Secretary of Agriculture shall from time to time make such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the efficient execution of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 29. That nothing in this Act shall be construed to conflict with, or to authorize any conflict with, or in any way to impair or limit the effect or operation of the laws of any State relating to warehouses, warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers; but the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with such officials as are charged with the enforcement of such State laws in such States and through such cooperation to secure the enforcement of the provisions of this Act; nor shall this Act be construed so as to limit the operation of any statute of the United States relating to warehouses or warehousemen, weighers, graders, or classifiers now in force in the District of Columbia or in any Territory or other place under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 30. That every person who shall forge, alter, counterfeit, simulate, or falsely represent, or shall without proper authority use, any license issued by the Secretary of Agriculture under this Act, or who shall violate or fail to comply with any provision of section 8 of this Act, or who shall issue or utter a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 31. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$50,000, available until expended, for the expenses of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, including the payment of such rent and the employment of such persons and means as the Secretary of Agriculture may deem necessary in the city of Washington and elsewhere, and he is authorized, in his discretion, to employ qualified persons not regularly in the service of the United States for temporary assistance in carrying out the purposes of this Act, and out of the moneys appropriated by this Act to pay the salaries and expenses thereof.

SEC. 32. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 33. That the right to amend, alter, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

